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21 MAY 1986

## Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LAOS

USSR PAPER INTERVIEWS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

PM011900 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, 21 Apr 86 pp 14-15

[Interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao premier, by correspondent Vladimir Godyna: "Phomvihan: Soviet Experience Invaluable"; date, place not specified]

[Text] The general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), Premier Kaysone Phomvihan headed the LPRP delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress. Before returning home, he granted the following interview to our correspondent Vladimir Godyna.

[Godyna] Could you share your impressions of the Soviet Communists' forum?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] First of all, I'd like to note that I have had the honour of attending several CPSU Congresses. Among them, the 27th Congress holds a special place. It is a momentous and historic landmark in the political life of the Soviet people, and an event of great importance. The congress carried out a scientific analysis of the country's achievement and of the experience accumulated by the communist party and the Soviet people in the course of the implementation of the Third CPSU Programme. Nor did it pass over shortcomings and mistakes. Taking all this into account, a programme of action for the coming period, unprecedented in depth and scope, was elaborated. Simultaneously, the tasks facing the nation were defined and ways of carrying them out indicated. In short, there is every reason to say that the congress marks a historic turning point on the path of accelerated socio-economic progress of your country on the basis of the wide application of the latest in science and technology, the utilization of the potential and advantages of the socialist systems, and greater efficacy of party guidance. We are confident that the programme adopted by the congress will certainly be implemented.

The congress documents contain the answers to a range of theoretical and practical questions relating to communist construction at various stages, thus further enriching the Marxist-Leninist teaching. The congress is therefore of immense importance not only for the Soviet Union but for the socialist community as a whole, for all countries that have chosen the path of socialist development.

[Godyna] Laos included?

[Kaysone Phouvihan] Undoubtedly. The decade of socialist change in our country show that the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress are invaluable to us as well, for at present we, too, are doing away with the bureaucratic mechanism of economic management.

The new structure of economic management combines planning, calculation and control, and socialist enterprise. To abolish the bureaucratic mechanism and the practice of state subsidies and to develop socialist enterprise, factories and plants are being given economic independence, but their responsibility for the final results of their work is greater.

We hope that as a result of the present reform, enterprises now operating at a loss will become profitable, budget revenues will steadily increase and living standards rise.

We wholeheartedly support the peace programme set out in the political report of the Central Committee to the 27th Congress.

Along with the Soviet Union, other socialist states and all peace-loving and progressive forces we shall do everything in our power to safeguard peace and our civilization.

The Lao people, who for decades suffered from imperialist aggression, has today only one desire--to work creatively and live in peace and friendship with all peoples, particularly our neighbors.

[Godynay] In this connection, what could you say about your country's relations with Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] I can note with satisfaction that our special relations with these countries are constantly evolving and have risen to a qualitatively new level. Our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are being expanded and consolidated. The international prestige of Laos is growing. Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, we have frustrated all attempts by our enemies to drive a wedge between the three nations of Indo-China, weaken them and alienate them from the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

We have advanced, jointly with Vietnam and Kampuchea, constructive proposals to promote a dialogue between the Indo-China states and members of ASEAN with a view to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. This would be a contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the world.

[Godynay] What could you say about cooperation between our two countries?

[Kaysone Phomvihan] Since the first days of our revolution and through all the years of our people's grim and heroic struggle against a cruel aggressor possessing vastly superior forces the Soviet Union has constantly rendered us powerful support and immense and effective assistance. After the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, our ties have been developing in various

fields. The Soviet Union is helping us to build the material and technical foundations of socialism. Today installations that have become symbols of Lao-Soviet friendship are to be seen everywhere in our country. They include the bridges over the Ngum and (Kading) rivers, radio and TV stations, a hospital, and a polytechnic. Specialists and skilled workers for Laos are being trained in the Soviet Union. Several thousand of them have already returned and are now engaged in constructive labour. Soviet speicalists share their rich experience with us. All this is vital to strengthen the defences of our country, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, to ensure our economic development and the gradual improvement of people's welfare. I take this opportunity to express once again our profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal people of your country for their invaluable internationalist assistance.

We shall continue to follow the foreign policy course charted by the Third LPRP Congress, consolidate unity and mulitform cooperation with the great Soviet Union and other socialist states. We shall spare no effort to promote Lao-Soviet friendship and fruitful bilateral cooperation for the good of our peoples, in the name of peace and socialism.

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CSO: 4200/981

LAOS

LAOS-SRV STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NEARING COMPLETION

BK250342 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A highway linking [the] Laotian southern province of Savannakhet and the Vietnamese port of Danang is due to [be] completed next year, opening a new option for the landlocked country to have access to the sea, said Laotian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat yesterday.

Speaking at the 42nd session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Souban said Highway No 9, the construction of which was assisted by socialist countries will be opened for use by 1987 and it would facilitate the transit of goods from the Vietnamese seaport to the landlocked country.

However, he said the amount of goods to be transported through the strategic road would still be a far cry from fulfilling the growing needs of Laotian people.

Laos has long depended on Thailand for the transit of goods. According to an observer, the completion of the highway will significantly lessen the dependency of Laos on the transit of goods through Thailand.

Souban said earlier that the highway will be used to transport goods, mainly those classified by the Thai Government as strategic items and which are barred from transit through Thailand to Laos. They include steel, fuel, oil, and marine products.

Without naming names, the vice foreign minister complained about difficulties in transporting goods through a neighbouring country. He said an ESCAP member had delayed the transportation of goods to another landlocked member that greatly affected the well-being of its people and delaying the implementation of certain development programmes of the country.

Souban, meanwhile, pointed out the correlations between peace and development, saying that without peace and mutual confidence, there would never be harmonious international cooperation.

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LAOS

## LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO HUNGARY

BK041102 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 4 April. (DPL)--General Secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, and president of the Lao PDR, the People's Supreme Assembly (PSA) Souphanouvong, have sent a joint telegram of greetings to General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] CC Janos Kadar, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Pal Losonczi, President of the National Assembly Istvan Sarlos, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR Gyorgy Lazar, on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the HPR (4 April).

The telegram says:

"On behalf of the LPRP CC, the PSA and the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, the Lao people and in our own names, we would like to send you and through you to the HSWP C, the Presidential Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Hungarian people our warm congratulations, our sincere and best wishes.

The brilliant historic victory gained by the fraternal Hungarian people in the struggle against Hitlerite Fascism which was crowned with the national liberation has opened a new era for the Hungarian people--the era of independence freedom and socialism.

After pointing out the great achievements scored by the Hungarian people in the past 41 years of socialist defence and construction the telegram goes on:

"The great successes and victories of the fraternal Hungarian people serve as important contribution to the strengthening of the might and united solidarity of the socialist community, they also contribute to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and in the world. The successes are regarded as effective stimulation to the struggle movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of other nations, thus the prestige of the HPR has been raised in international forum.

The telegram adds:

"We wish the fraternal Hungarian people new and more successes in the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of socialist economic development and the resolution of the 13th Congress of the HSWP."

The message highly assessed the existing close fraternal friendship relations and close cooperation, with satisfaction, between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Hungary, and it wishes that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity [on the] basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will be further developed.

CM [Council of Ministers] Vice-Chairman and Minister for Foreign Affairs Phorn Sipaseut, on the same day, also sent a telegram to his counterpart Peter Varkonyi.

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LAOS

**SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES PEACE MOVEMENT MEETING**

BK051108 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 5 April (KPL)--The "December Pioneer" movement for peace throughout the country ended here on 4 April after 18 days of action.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, chairman of the Organizing Committee, reviewed Lao pioneer's activities throughout the country, especially in Vientiane in the past 18 days.

Appreciating the result of the campaign, she emphasized that the campaign serve as an important contribution in educating "December Pioneer" politically and ideologically.

It also serves as a direct contribution to the movement of the struggle for peace, having the Soviet Union as a pillar, for disarmament and against U.S. Star Wars programs.

Then she handed over a symbol of "peace salute" of the "December Pioneer" to "Dimitrov Pioneer" of the People's Republic of Bulgaria through the Bulgarian ambassador to Laos, Todor Netsov.

Speaking at the meeting, Sisomphom Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC, pointed out the great significance of peace, and the courageous tradition of revolutionary veterans and of the Lao people of all ethnic groups. He also urged pioneers to train themselves as good followers of the socialist revolutionary cause.

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LAOS

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK081216 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 8 April (OANA-KPL)--PASASON, organ of the LPRP, today front-pages an editorial hailing the success of the 13th Congress of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party].

"PASASON" says: The political report made by the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP Todor Zhivkov does not only give a thorough examination of the world situation but of that in his own country in which a vivid picture of the achievements scored by the Bulgarian people in implementing the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the state (1981-1985) can be seen. The paper praises the rising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people. Bulgaria as we know it today has a developed cultural, social, economic system--a system of modern science and technology and strong national and security forces. Being a member of CEMA, and joining, politically, the unity in action, of the socialist community, the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] has made a great contribution to the cause of defending world peace and reducing international tension, the paper assesses. All these, the paper adds, have raised Bulgarian prestige highly in international forum.

Speaking about the relations of friendship between the two countries the editorial writes:

Although the PRB and the Lao PDR are far away from each other, the time-honoured relations of friendship, mutual assistance and militant solidarity between Laos and Bulgaria that exist are being consolidated and developed with each passing day. Such state of affairs is being reinforced especially since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation on 4 October 1979. The BCP, the government and the fraternal Bulgarian people have given multifaceted and effective support to the Lao revolution in all the phases, says the paper.

"The Lao party, government and people pledge to do their utmost for developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Lao and Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of revolutions in each country," the paper concludes.

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LAOS

PASASON COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

BK151052 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 15 Apr 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, 15 April (TASS)--[as received] "PASASON" today publishes a commentary denouncing Washington's recent nuclear test once again demonstrated unchangeable Reagan administration's naked and brutal challenges to peace aspiration of the mankind. [sentence as received]

"The test, the paper emphasises, is a direct provocation to the earnest desire of world people who want to live in stable peace and free of nuclear weapons. In addition, it brings to the open the dark schemes and warmonger nature of Washington which concentrates all efforts in pushing mankind to the edge of a nuclear catastrophe. Such is an irresponsible act that will lead to a new stage of arms race and arms conflicts."

Touching on acts of bellicose policy of Washington in other parts of the world, the paper stresses that it is the United States that carries out the policy of international terrorism with an intent to escalate the arms race. These deeds of Washington administration do not match their fine words about peace and international security. Words are nothing but means to deceive public opinions in the world.

"The continuing test of nuclear weapons and the carrying out of the stars war programme of Washington are great threats to peace [and] international security. They run against the mankind's desire and the rights to exist. Thus the peace loving forces have to intensify their struggle and urge the Washington administration to put an end to nuclear tests," concludes the paper.

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LAOS

LEADERS GREET DRA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK281018 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, 28 April (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and the PSA, recently sent a joint telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council, and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, president of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

The telegram says: "On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on behalf of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people and on our own behalf, we have the great pleasure in extending to you, comrades, the People's Democratic Party Central Committee of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Afghan people our warmest brotherly felicitations and our sincere wishes."

The message adds: "During the past 8 years, in spite of the undeclared war launched by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the reactionary forces, aiming at overthrowing and undermining the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the fraternal and courageous people of Afghanistan are able to overcome difficulties and territorial integrity and score brilliant successes and achievements in their national construction along the socialist path." [sentence as received]

The Lao leaders go on to say: "We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan people will score new and still greater successes in the implementation of their tasks of national construction and the struggle against the U.S. imperialists in collusion with hegemonists expansionists, thus contributing to the safeguard of peace and security in the South Asia and the world."

The message finally stresses: "May the existing friendship and militant relations and the combatant solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples be further promoted and strengthened."

Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also send a similar telegram to the Afghan minister for foreign affairs, Shah Mohammed Dost.

LAOS

**SISOMPHON LOVANSAI RECIEVES FOREIGN TU DELEGATIONS**

**BK011149 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 1 May 86**

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May (OANA-KPL--Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the SPC, chairman of the leading committee for the celebration [of] May Day, met here, on 30 April, delegates of trade unions from several friendly countries which arrive here for the celebration of the centenary anniversary of May Day.

The delegation of the Vietnamese Federation of Trade Unions is headed by its executive member Tu Le; that of Kampuchean is headed by Suan Cheng, deputy-secretary of the Phnom Penh branch of the Kampuchea Trade Unions; and the delegate of the Soviet Union is headed by V. Berezin, secretary of educational service of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

During the Cordial talk, Sisomphon Lovansai congratulated the guests for their participation at the celebration of the centenary of May Day in Laos. He also called upon all of them to unite their effort to struggle for the world peace.

S. Lovansai said: "The presence of fraternal trade unions delegates at this historical and international event in the Lao PDR in itself is a great contribution to the stimulation of Lao working class and labouring people in their task of concretizing the state plan for socio and economic development to welcome the centenary anniversary of May Day.

"In addition it gives the opportunity to the LFTU [Lao Federation of Trade Unions] to strengthen its relations with those from fraternal countries. Trade union organisations in all countries have to join their effort in strengthening the arms race and nuclear threat by transforming 1986 into year of international peace" S. Lovansai stressed. [sentence as received]

On this occasion, the heads of the delegation from Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union expressed thanks to the Lao side for its hospitality and the Lao Federation of Trade Unions CC who have provided them with opportunity to come and attend this great day. They also pledged to do their utmost to reinforce the existing great friendship and solidarity with the LFTU on the basis of pure proletarian internationalism.

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LAOS

BRIEFS

MEKONG COMMITTEE OFFICIAL RECEIVED--Vientiane, 5 April (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday J. Kamp, new executive secretary of the International Inter Mekong Committee. During the discussion, the two sides dealt with short and long term cooperation plans of Mekong Committee work. Vice-Chairman S. Vongkhamsao expressed his conviction that the new secretary will do his best to turn the Mekong into an international river, for a better livelihood of peoples living in the Mekong basin. J. Kamp had earlier worked in Lao as UNDP official in 1960 and as UNDP representative in 1978. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 5 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH GDR--Vientiane, 7 April (KPL)--Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party CC and minister of culture, received here this morning a cultural delegation of the GDR led by its Deputy-Minister Friedhelm Grabe on a visit to Laos. The sides discussed ways to develop the cooperation between the two ministries. An invitation was extended to a Lao cultural delegation to participate in the song festival to be held in Dresden of the GDR in September this year. The GDR delegation is to leave here today after a 5-day visit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 7 Apr 86 BK] /12232

GDR CONSTRUCTION AID--Vientiane, 8 April (OANA-KPL)--The construction of six workshops in Pakse District, the southern Champassak Province which received assistance from the GDR, is now complete. The official hand over ceremony took place last Wednesday. The factories include two blacksmith, two carpentry, and two tailoring work shops. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--Vientiane, 8 April (KPL)--A delegation of culture headed by its minister and member of the party CC, Thongsing Thammavong returned here on 5 April after a week of official visit to the SRV. During its stay in the SRV, the delegation discussed with its Vietnamese counterpart cultural cooperation matters. The 1986 agreement on culture, which aims at strengthening cultural cooperation between the two countries, was reached. It was stated that this serves as a contribution to developing the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. The delegation also visited some places of interest in Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0936 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12232

**YOUTH UNION CEREMONY--Vientiane, 9 April (KPL)**--The Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU], on 7 April, organized a tree planting ceremony at the youth garden (KM 14 South of Vientiane), with the participation of over 1,100 youth members from various state institutions on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the LPRYU. Among those present at the ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first-secretary of the LPRYU; Mrs Phetsamon Lasasimma, member of the LPRP CC, vice-president of the Lao women's Union CC; and Thitsol Sombatdouang, alternate member of the LPRP CC and president of the Lao Federation of Trade Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 9 Apr 86 BK] /12232

**HUNGARIAN FILMS HANDED OVER--Vientiane, 14 April (KPL)**--Documentary films were handed over to the Lao Ministry of Culture by the Hungarian People's Republic Embassy here on 11 April. One of the films about Laos made by film crews of the Hungarian People's Republic was shot at the first congress of the Lao Women's Union in 1984. The colour film entitled "The Lao Girl" reflects her work perseverance tradition, the peaceful life in her endeavour of national building along side her compatriots in the northern part provinces of Laos. Speaking at the hand-over-ceremony, Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture highly appreciated cultural cooperation between Laos and Hungary. Earlier this year, Hungary has presented the Lao side with a number of films on Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 14 Apr 86 BK] /12232

**COOPERATION WITH SRV PROVINCE--Vientiane, 13 April (KPL)**--A cooperation plan on trade between the trade enterprises of Luang Prabang Province and its Vietnamese sister province Ha Son Binh, was recently reached in Luang Prabang by the officials of the two enterprises. According to the Cooperation plan, the two sides will increase goods exchange with each other in the year of 1986. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 13 Apr 86 BK] /12232

**SRV PROVINCE GIFT--Vientiane, 9 April (KPL)**--Quang Nam-Danang Province of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the First Party Congress of the southern Lao Province, Sekong, handed over a 30 kw/h electricity generator to its Lao sister province. Quang Nam-Danang Province's economic aid to its sister province last year included survey work in constructing a small-size hydro power station, an irrigation system, and that of road construction between Sekong-Thateng Districts and between Sedone-Dakung Districts as well as the survey work of the construction of the provincial capital. According to the cooperation plan, the Vietnamese side is to present its Lao sister province another 30 kw/h electricity engine. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Apr 86 BK2] /12232

**COOPERATION WITH SOVIET SCHOOL--Vientiane, 12 April (KPL)**--An agreement was signed in the USSR between the higher party school of the Laos and the Soviet Union. According to the agreement, the two sides are to exchange experiences, materials and to train cadres for 1986-87. The agreement was reached during the visit to the USSR on 27 March-8 April by deputy-director of the Higher Party School, Viangsai Sovalit. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PRACHEACHON DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 14 April (KPL)--A delegation of the PRACHEACHON, the daily organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC led by its editor-in-chief who is also member of the KPRP CC, Som Kimsuor, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of PASASON, the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC, editor-in-chief of PASASON and other officials. The delegation during its 1 week stay here is to discuss a cooperation plan between the two newspapers. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 14 Apr 86 BK] /12232

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, and his delegation was back home from India on 21 April. The Lao delegation attended the conference of ministers level of non-aligned countries which was held from 16-19 April in New Delhi for the preparation of the eighth summit meeting of the non-aligned countries which is to be held in September in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PROPAGANDA DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--Sopha Khotphouthon, deputy-head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP CC, met here yesterday the Communist Party of Vietnam CC's Propaganda and Training Board. The Vietnamese delegation led by its deputy chairman, Le Son Dong, arrived here on 21 April for a 1-week-long visit. The two sides on this occasion discussed the way to improve their cooperation in the fields of propaganda and staff training, the reinforcement of the party's organization and the training of ideological cadres in the years 1986-90. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

EDUCATION DELEGATION TO HANOI--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL)--Professor Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education, and his delegation, left here on 21 April for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend the conference of ministers of education of Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea which is to be held from 23 to 27 April in Hanoi. The conference aims to round up education work during the past 10 years in the three respective countries, and to work out a cooperation plan in order to strengthen educational work between the Indochinese countries up to the year 2000. A memorandum on educational cooperation for the period of 1986-90 between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea is to be concluded at the conference. This kind of conference is to be held every 2 years. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM WITH HUNGARY--Vientiane, 22 April (OANA-KPL)--A memorandum on economic, scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-90 was signed here by officials of the Lao PDR and the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR]. According to the memorandum, the HPR is to cooperate with Laos in repairing road No 13, building Sekhampho Bridge, goods exchanging and economic management. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Khamphet Phengmuang, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and Gyorgy Doro, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of Hungary, on the Hungarian side. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 22 Apr 86 BK] /12232

BULGARIAN AID--Vientiane, 23 April (KPL)--The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will help Laos to build a 1,200-kw hydroelectric power station in the northern Xieng Khouang Province. This was said in an agreement signed here yesterday between Kham-Ouan Boupha, deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and the Bulgarian ambassador, T. Netsov. The construction works of this power station is to begin this year with the assistance of the Bulgarian experts. The construction cost is within the non-refundable assistance given by the Bulgarian Government to the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12232

TRADE ACCORDS WITH BULGARIA--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL)--An agreement and a protocol on the exchange of goods between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] were signed here today. According to the documents signed at the Lao Ministry of Trade between Lao Deputy-Minister of Trade Khoun Chandeng and Bulgarian Ambassador to Laos Todor Svetanov Netsov, the Lao PDR will supply the agricultural and handicraft products to the PRB. The Bulgarian side will supply the Lao PDR with textile (?materials). The two sides discussed issues on the bilateral trade relations between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SRV AID TO SCHOOL--Vientiane, 23 April (OANA-KPL)--So far 90 percent of construction work of a senior high school in the northern Xieng Khouang Province has been completed and this school is to be inaugurated by the end of this year. This new senior high school built with the help of the SRV is a 3-storey building with 15 classrooms, a 2-storey office building, a club, a laboratory and 4 dormitories. Xieng Khouang Province now has seven senior high schools. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--Vientiane, 24 April (KPL)--Thongvi Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] CC, left here yesterday for the USSR to attend the conference of first secretary level of youth organizations of the socialist countries which is to be held on 28 April, in Moscow. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were senior officials of the LPRYU and Youri Bykov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy to the Lao PDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12232

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PRK--Vientiane, 21 April (KPL)--A cooperation plan on cultural work for 1986 between the Lao PDR and PR of Kampuchea was signed here on 18 April. Signatories to the document were, the Lao side, Somsi Desak-hamphou, deputy-minister of culture, the Kampuchean side, by Deputy-Minister of Culture Chey Sophea. In attendance were Thongsing Thammayong, minister of culture and Nguon Phansiphon, the ambassador of Kampuchea here. The Kampuchean delegation arrived on 14 April and left here on 19 April. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0958 GMT 21 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO MPR--Vientiane, 25 April (KPL)--The Lao leaders have recently sent a message of sympathy to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, and Dumaagiyn Sodnm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, expressing sympathy with the victims of fire which occurred in the two eastern provinces of Mongolia. The message was jointly signed by

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR. "We are convinced that the fraternal Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP will overcome the aftermath of this calamity soon," said the Lao leaders. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PRK MINISTER RECEIVED--Vientiane, 30 April (KPL)--Nouhak Phoumasavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 29 April met here the delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Communication, Transport and Post headed by its minister Tia Banh who is also alternate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC. On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his congratulations to the present visit of the delegation. He raised up some topical issues which are to be emphasized by both sides and governments of the two countries and particularly in the field of communication, transport and post. Tia Banh, for his part, thanked the Lao side for its warm fraternal hospitality and pledged to do his utmost to contribute to the strengthening of friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /12232

SAMAN VI-GNAKET INTERVIEWED--Vientiane, 2 May (KPL)--Samam Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organisational Commission of the party CC, gave an interview to the correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC. In his interview Saman Vi-gnaket revealed to the reporter the preparation of the Fourth Congress of the LPHP as well as the achievements scored by the party in the past and its future priority targets. Answering questions over economic development in Laos, S. Vi-gnaket pointed out that the most important factor in economic building all along the transition period, is to make peoples motivated by the political line of the party. Once they deeply understand the party policy and the advantage given by the collective method of production they will join by themselves the collectivization campaign. He also mentioned that the nationwide cooperativization campaign has scored satisfactory success all over the country. In addition, he said that the Lao people have to reinforce the proletarian dictatorship and firmly implement the new mechanism in the economic management. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /12232

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane 4 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Ministry of Education headed by its acting minister Bountiam Phitsamai was back home, on 28 April, after having attended the first conference of ministers of education of the three Indochinese countries held in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV, from 21-27 April. At the conference, the delegations of the three countries exchanged views on educational cooperation in order to incessantly improve the effectiveness of cooperation among Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea in the field. The conference also signed a protocol on educational cooperation for the year 1986-1990. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/981

MALAYSIA

ARMY CHIEF ON SHARING CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERTISE WITH THAILAND

BK101405 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1321 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, 10 April (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Thai army has agreed to share its chemical warfare expertise with the Malaysian army which is keen to study this aspect of military activity for preventive purposes.

Visiting Malaysian army chief, Gen Mohamed Hashim Ali said Thursday there was a need for Malaysia to be knowledgeable about preventive chemical warfare in view of the alleged use of such weapons in the war theatres in Iran and Iraq, Afghanistan and even Kampuchea.

"We must be prepared for such type of warfare" he said, adding that he had already established a committee to look into this matter in the context of gaining knowledge for the sole purpose of prevention.

Gen Hashim arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit -- his first since becoming army chief -- at the invitation of Thai Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlag-ek.

Gen Hashim told Bernama News Agency that the Thai army had an organization specializing in this field and "it would be the right step for us to gain knowledge of what's it all about."

Agreement on the sharing of such knowledge came during discussions Thursday between Gen Hashim and Gen Athit on matters of common interest between the armies of the two countries.

Gen Hashim said he took the opportunity to raise the question of closer military cooperation between the two forces in the field of training.

"There could also be a mutual sharing of experiences by both countries. The Thai army had good experience in coping with the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border and Laos while Malaysian troops were well versed in jungle warfare."

He described both sides as sharing the common sentiment for close cooperation and also noted the enhanced cooperation in dealing with the communist terrorist situation along the Thai-Malaysian border.

"The fourth army is doing a marvelous job against the CPN (Communist Party of Malaya) along the border," he added, noting that Thai troops were having the upper hand over the communist terrorists.

Gen Hashim, who left for Chiang Mai this afternoon to visit the "golden triangle" also called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, who is concurrently defence minister.

Gen Prem presented him "The Grand Knight Cross (First Class) of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand" bestowed by the Thai king.

/12929  
CSO: 4200/974

PLANS TO DEVELOP GAS WITH THAILAND FINALIZED

BK271215 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0844 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Kota Baharu, 27 April (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia and Thailand have finalized discussions to set up a joint authority to develop gas resources in their common sea boundary area in the Gulf of Siam, Malaysian Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr James Ongkili said Sunday.

He said a draft agreement to form the authority had been drawn up and was to have been signed at a meeting in Bangkok last month but this was postponed because of unforeseen circumstances.

He said Malaysia was keen to develop the gas resources, found to be commercially viable, with Thailand under a 50-50 profit sharing basis.

The area would be contracted to oil companies for production under a 70-30 production sharing contract whereby the owners (Malaysia and Thailand) would get 70 percent and the operators (oil companies) 30 percent of the profit.

Dr Ongkili, who is also justice minister, was speaking to reporters after a meeting with the high court judge in this capital of the northeastern Kelantan State, Justice Abdul Malik Ahmad, and senior court officials.

He said that Malaysia was keen to develop the resources and cooperate with Thailand despite one or two problems that had cropped up, particularly the objection by two American oil companies presently having concessions on the Thai side of the proposed joint development area.

A report from Bangkok on Thursday had said that Triton Oil Company, one of the two American companies, had formally rejected proposals for joint operations to tap gas and oil resources in the overlapping zone.

The Dallas-based company had insisted that the Thai Government abide by a contract signed between them.

The other company, Texas Pacific, echoed the same sentiments, the report said.

Dr Ongkili said Malaysia's stand was that their concessions with Thailand had existed long before Malaysia signed a memorandum of understanding with

Thailand in 1979 and said that Malaysia would not become involved in the matter.

Whatever claims for compensation the two companies were making under the purview of Thailand, he said.

He said that Malaysia wanted to develop the gas resources and cooperate with Thailand using the profit sharing contract that was widely used throughout the world.

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CSO: 4200/974

PHILIPPINES

PROVINCIAL BOSSES SAID TO LIMIT AQUINO AUTHORITY IN MANILA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Apr 86 p 13

[ Article by Juergen Dauth, Manila: "Provincial Bosses Hold Their Position"/ The Revolution of 'People's Power' Bogged down in Manila ]

[Text] Jonilla Rongcillo-Galera is disappointed. The "people's power" which brought down the hated Marcos regime has not yet penetrated into the provinces. "I had hoped that I could finally enjoy my old age in freedom. But here at Hacienda Flora there are no signs that we have a new government." Mrs. Jonilla is 64 years of age. She was born at Hacienda Flora. "At the very same spot, in the same wooden hut." She has been working for over 50 years on the sugar plantation belonging to the Gustilos. "We are serfs. They give us just enough to keep us alive. We are not even allowed to have our own vegetable patch." The laborers' housing settlement at Hacienda Flora looks squalid. Dilapidated wooden huts, closely stuck together, placed in a desolate clearing in the sugar cane fields.

Hacienda Flora is owned by Armando Gustilo. For 23 years he has been the absolute ruler over the north of Negros. People call him "the terror of the north." Only when the cane workers are by themselves, do they call him "Napoleon of Negros," referring to his dwarfish height which he tries to conceal with elevator shoes.

The cane workers fear the "Black Shirts," Armando Gustilo's private army, even more than they do the hacienda owner. The sugar king of the north selected the several hundred men for their brutality and armed them with the most modern weaponry. "Do you see that demolished hut over there? It belongs to Alfonso. The Black Shirts did that. Only yesterday. They caught Alfonso planting vegetables among the sugar cane."

The Black Shirts have made history as the "murderers of Escalante." On 20 September of last year, they beat down a demonstration of hungry workers at the town center of Escalante. With a machine gun mounted on the tower of the town hall, they fired on the throng of about 5,000 people. When they had satisfied their thirst for blood, 21 were dead. Dozens were wounded and maimed.

The Black Shirts helped Armando Gustilo expand his empire. Small farmers standing in his way were driven off, others disappeared without a trace.

Until very recently, the "terror of the north" ruled the National Federation of Philippine Sugar Cane Growers, a monopoly. He determined prices and labor wages. He broke down resistance with his Black Shirts. Armando Gustilo: "I am the law."

In the eight guidelines of the sugar cane growers, every sentence starts with "we condemn" or "we loathe". "We loathe the prostitution of some churches and pulpits which are abused for political propaganda." One could write an entire book about Armando Gustilo's violations of human rights, says Ernesto Labastia, an attorney for church organizations on human rights.

The Gustilo family was always allied with the mighty. Armando's father was a member of Congress. It was only natural that Armando took his place in 1963. Even then he became a friend of Ferdinand E. Marcos. Gustilo's private army made sure that he got enough votes. In any case, the people in his constituency were so intimidated that they would never have dared to vote for another candidate. Armando Gustilo personally searched the ballot boxes. It comes as no surprise that his provincial fiefdom was one of the strongholds of the Marcos party. Ferdinand E. Marcos richly rewarded this loyalty. Only a few weeks before the presidential elections in February of this year, he created a new province on the Island of Negros, Negros del Norte, and appointed Armando Gustilo as governor. In return, Armando stationed his Black Shirts in the polling places.

On 25 February, Marcos and his power-hungry clique fled the country furtively before Corazon Aquino's "people's power." Armando Gustilo is sad that the president did not say good-bye to him. "I shall never surrender," he swore in front of Philippine television cameras.

Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines since the flight of the Marcos clique, has demanded that Armando Gustilo give up his office as governor. "Why," asked Armando, "I was never a real friend of Marcos." Then again, he states: "For me, Marcos is still the president of the Philippines. But this means nothing at all in Negros del Norte. I alone make the decisions here."

Mrs. Aquino is in a dilemma. She is so occupied with sorting out the pieces left behind by Marcos in Manila that she has not had time to govern the provinces. And her cabinet does not seem to be in a hurry to clean up where most of the rubbish had accumulated. Rubbish like Armando Gustilo. "One person has to take one thing into consideration, another something else. That is the frightening thing about this government which consists of remnants of Marcos supporters, of Left and Right," worries Nolan Lawrence, a large landowner and neighbor of Gustilo.

The provincial bosses of the Marcos era refuse to recognize the legitimacy of the Aquino government. According to them, that government is not constitutional. The fact that Mrs. Aquino meanwhile heads a revolutionary government and that the constitution was set aside does not impress them. "The revolution got bogged down in Manila," criticizes Juan Hagad, a law-

yer in Gustilo country. "If they don't show themselves to the people who suffered the most abuse, they will lose confidence in the revolution. Even if only out of fear, they stick with the authority that makes itself felt."

Nolan Lawrence--he was formerly an ambassador--already implied it. Who will replace the provincial bosses of the Marcos era? Will Mrs. Aquino have to make compromises in the provinces in order to satisfy the extreme political elements within her government? Must she use velvet gloves with the old oligarchy, some of whose representatives sit in her cabinet? Nolan Lawrence is doubtful: "Will new provincial bosses take Gustilo's place, people to whom the government is obligated, or will the so-called revolution actually bring freedom and democracy to the sugar workers of Negros del Norte?" A question which no one dares to answer as yet. The social structures and political culture of the Philippines are too hardened to be turned around overnight.

It is not a problem that can be solved administratively by the Aquino government, argues Nolan Lawrence. "Will people here be able to handle democracy once they get it? For generations, they have only known feudalism. If they are not being prepared for democracy, the revolution will be meaningless for them. Then "people's power" will only be for those in the city. If people's power doesn't soon include the people in the country, also, then out of necessity a new provincial boss must come so that anarchy doesn't set in."

Human rights lawyer Ernesto Labastida warns, "too much precious time has passed already." And he is not exaggerating. When the first shockwaves of people's power swept through the nation, Armando Gustilo's Black Shirts got cold feet. Many of them simply disappeared. The provincial fiefdom of the Gustilo oligarchy began to crumble. If Corazon Aquino's revolution had appeared there in time, Armando Gustilo would be in prison today. "That is where he belongs," claims Ernesto Labastida, "since he was the power behind the Escalante massacre." But the indecisiveness of the Aquino government on what measures to take in the country has put new wind in the provincial bosses' sails. If they are given time to consolidate, the people's power will encounter granite. Armando Gustilo's Black Shirts are again donning their uniforms courageously.

Cory Aquino's revolution may not yet have reached the people in the provinces. But it has touched the political consciousness of a few influential hacienda owners. "More and more planters are withdrawing their loyalty from the provincial bosses," Nolan Lawrence assures us. "They understand that the old ways will not continue. There is no longer a place for feudal lords in our time." These progressive planters cooperate closely with the plantation trade unions. Jointly with the Catholic Church, they have founded an organization, PLOW, for partnership in land ownership. They give their farm laborers part of their land which they can work for their own use, and they share in the plantations' profits.

"Well, at the moment there isn't much to be had. World market prices for sugar, for example, are at an absolute low," complains Lawrence, "but we are not dismissing anyone. With the land that each one has he can keep his head above the water." Nolan Lawrence is optimistic that here a new people's power is developing in the provinces. "You see, the people are gaining a certain economic independence. And that is the precondition so they can afford democracy. He who is poor must cower in order to stay alive. And that's how provincial bosses are created."

Jonilla Rongcillo-Galera has given up. She is too old to leave the Gustilo plantation. "It is painful when one has high expectations which remain unfulfilled," she comments on the people's power from her viewpoint. "I had hoped that my son would finally return. But now? No, we little people must make sacrifices." Mrs. Jonilla's son Rudi went into the mountains 4 years ago, to the NPA, the communist New People's Army. "In order to fight for the real revolution," says Jonilla and grins roguishly.

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CSO: 4620/37

THAILAND

DAILIES SEE THREAT TO GOVERNMENT IN SAP RIFT

BK291212 [Editorial Report] Four Thai-language Bangkok dailies--SIAM RAT on 28 April and THAI RAT, MATCHON, and NAEON NA on 29 April--carry reports, editorials, and columns on the current political situation, viewing it as threatened by the rift within the Social Action Party (SAP). They discuss the threat by dissident SAP deputy leader, Buntheng Thongsawat, to topple the government by joining the opposition party in defeating the government's nine executive decrees to be voted on by the parliament when it reconvenes on 1 May.

SIAM RAT's 900-word page 3 editorial entitled "The Option for the Government" says the government has not reason to fear that its nine financial and banking decrees will be defeated in parliament despite the vow by about 20 members of the Social Action Party, including one at the leadership level, to join the opposition in voting against the decrees. The daily adds, however, "in case the government is defeated, we propose it dissolve the parliament. If the government chose to resign we are afraid that there would be an unending problem among the MP's concerning the choosing of a new prime minister. Such confusion could allow some people finding power in their hands to resort to a particular approach that would result in the collapse of our democracy" the paper says.

THAI RAT's 900-word page 3 editorial entitled "The Royal Decrees and the Government" says political tension is growing up with the approach of the reconvening of the parliament session. The opposition Chat Thai Party has declared it rejects all decrees presented by the government for the parliament's approval. This is normal. What is unusual is the joining of hands with the opposition by a faction of the Social Action Party led by Buntheng Thongsawat. "If the plan of the Chat Thai Party and the deputy leader of the Social Action Party succeeds, the outcome will be a major political change. The government will have to take one of two options, that is, to resign following the defeat of its decrees, or, to dissolve the parliament and hold another general election. Neither one is a small change," THAI RAT says. The paper then criticizes MP Buntheng Thongsawat whose act, it says, is motivated by bitterness at being dismissed as a deputy prime minister in the previous cabinet reshuffle. His claim that he is doing it for the people is not convincing because the decrees were made when he was still a deputy prime minister in the previous cabinet.

A 900-word column by Pleo Singoen on page 5 of THAI RAT, entitled "Profile of a Man called 'Theng,'" notes that although Buntheng is one of the country's veteran politicians, his performance in the House of Representatives and as a

member of the government is not very impressive. His name was even involved in several issues of corruption. The columnist says Buntheng's claim that he wants to topple the government for the sake of the people who are tired of the government does not convince him. He doubts whether Buntheng would make the move if he were still deputy prime minister, "whether he would be shameless enough to make such a move like a child taking revenge after losing his toy."

THAI RAT's 4000-word report on page 20 quotes Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro who is also a deputy leader of the Social Action Party as saying that the Social Action Party is comparable to a growing society. The current difficulty stems in part from the resignation of M.R. Khukrit Pramot as its leader. Such a rift is therefore nothing unusual. "At any rate, Surat believes that the situation will not deteriorate and the problem will be settled eventually. He also believes that the nine executive decrees will be passed by the parliament. He, however, declined to comment whether the government should resign or the parliament be dissolved in case the decrees were defeated," the report says.

NAEO NA's 900-word page 4 editorial entitled "Carefree Elements" cites the view of House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon that MP's are not afraid of the dissolution of parliament since there is only a short time left in the term. This is why some MP's dare to challenge their party's policy and also why the government is afraid that the rift within the Social Action Party could be a decisive factor in the parliament's vote on the nine executive decrees of the government. The editorial says that whether the government chooses to dissolve the parliament or resign if the decrees are defeated, the country will continue to operate on the principle of democracy. The question is whether MP's are doing their duty responsibly and sincerely, or whether there are some rotten elements in the parliament who put personal interests ahead of the interest of the people and behave like filthy elements.

MATICHON's 4,000-word page 3 article entitled "Buntheng to Topple the Government" reviews the rift within the Social Action Party and discusses the reasons for Buntheng's move to block the government-sponsored royal decrees and chances for his success. It says that Buntheng claims two reasons for his move--his dissatisfaction with the decrees, and the people's disappointment in the government. His offensive is aimed at Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsial and Social Action Party Secretary General Phong Sarasin. The other person who will later feel the pain if Buntheng's move succeeds is Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The article then goes on to discuss why Buntheng announced his bid to topple the government. It gives three reasons for his move: "First, his disappointment at not being appointed party leader after the resignation of the former party leader. Second, his disappointment at being ousted as deputy prime minister by General Prem Tinsulanon. Those two posts were taken by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila who only joined the party a few years ago, while Buntheng is a cofounder of the party. Third, he is displeased by the remarks of some senior party members both publicly and within the party which eventually caused Buntheng to believe he is being pushed out of the party."

MATICHON's 900-word page 6 editorial entitled "The Ailment of the Social Action Party," says that political illness in the social action party could be glimpsed

periodically since the last general elections and the party's joining in Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's coalition government in May 1983. The most severe rift within the party occurred when Air Chief Marshal Sithi Sawetsila was appointed acting party leader following M.R. Khukrit Pramot's resignation, and Buntheng and Koson Krairoet were ousted as deputy prime minister and commerce minister respectively in the limited cabinet reshuffle in the portfolio of the party. MATICHON says, "this is the ailment of the Social Action Party, and it is one of the major vulnerabilities of this party in the coalition government that could be taken advantage of by political instigators in time of confusion." The editorial ends by saying "Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's government consists of the Social Action Party, Democrat Party, Prachakon Thai Party, and Progressive Party; and it will be 3 years old in this May. If the government is toppled by the nine royal decrees, especially the banking decrees, it will show that the ailment of the Social Action Party is spread seriously by the virus of political instigators in time of confusion. Although the government may not resign or dissolve the parliament, this is a clear signal that political instigators who take advantage of politicians and the ailment in the heart of the Social Action Party will continue to cause problems until a most serious crisis occurs."

MATICHON's 500-word news report on page 16, quotes Suwit Khunkitti, Social Action Party MP for Khon Kaen and secretary to the commerce minister, as saying that several MP's pledged to vote against the royal decrees. If their reasons are based on the country's interests, then they should explain them to the people. However, it would be wrong for them to vote against the decrees for other reasons, such as to force the government to resign. Suwit is also suspicious that they might be bribed to reject the pending decrees. He says, [word indistinct] should think carefully and have a clear stand to justify their vote against the decrees merely for personal reasons or personal interest. It is believed that senior members of his party will be reasonable and will not do unreasonable things."

/12232  
CSO: 4207/217

THAILAND

BRIEFS

PLO CHIEF MEETS OFFICIAL--The chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, whose position is equivalent to that of foreign minister, met with Deputy Foreign Minister Arum Phanuphong at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The meeting is one of a series of contacts between the two sides. Qaddumi talked about the efforts of Palestinians to retrieve their homeland, as the Cambodians are doing to regain their homeland from Vietnam. On the occasion, Qaddumi thanked Thailand for its vote in the UN Security Council on the Libyan issue. The Thai deputy foreign minister stressed that Thailand's vote is based on principles that we want to preserve. He also asked Qaddumi to help look after the 400,000 law-abiding workers in the Middle East and Arab countries, on which Qaddumi expressed his willingness to help if he can. [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /12232

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL MEETS OFFICIAL--Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel this afternoon made an 1-hour stopover at the air force airport on his way back from Bali to Hong Kong. Deputy Foreign Minister Arum Phanuphong welcomed and talked with him about the Cambodian problem. The Philippine vice president wanted to know more about the Cambodian situation, and said that the Philippines share the same view as other ASEAN countries on this issue. He also told reporters that the Philippines would pursue a more independent foreign policy. As a developing country, it will try to make friends instead of enemies. [Begin Arum recording] Since he is still unfamiliar with this problem, he came to get a briefing from me so that he can better understand the problem, its cause, its development, the military operations of the other side, our problems, and the possibilities for ending the problem. [end recording] [Text] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4207/217

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CGDK PEACE PROPOSAL

VODK Commentary Praises Idea

BK100945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "The International Community Needs To Promote the Realization of the CGDK's 8-Point Peace Proposal in Order To End the War in Cambodia as Soon as Possible and To Bring About Peace and Stability in All of Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Immediately after the CGDK published the 8-point peace proposal, the countries in the region and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world successively and massively expressed their support for the proposal because:

1. They understood that the proposal is correct, reasonable, and realistic. This proposal is full of concessions and reflects the goodwill of the CGDK and the Cambodian people. Moreover, this proposal benefits both the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people as well as peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

2. They hoped that this proposal would become an effective tool and measure to bring an end to the war in Cambodia, end the tense situation and confrontation, and eliminate the threat of war proliferating throughout the region, for the Cambodian problem concerns not only Cambodia alone; it also affects the interests, peace, and stability of all countries in the region and the world.

Therefore, everybody wants to end this war as soon as possible, and by putting forth this flexible and reasonable proposal, the CGDK has brought hopes to all that there may be some way toward a peaceful, political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

3. For this reason, the international community has massively welcomed and supported this proposal. Some countries which were known to sympathize with the Vietnamese have also urged the Hanoi authorities to closely examine this very flexible proposal.

The international community's support for this 8-point peace proposal constitutes a powerful encouragement for the National Army, the Cambodian

people, and all Cambodian patriotic forces who are waging a fierce struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield. Cambodia, a small country with a small population, does not want to make war with anybody. We especially do not want to make war with our neighbors, such as Vietnam. We want to live peacefully within our territorial integrity in order to build and develop the country like other people. But the Vietnamese sent their army to invade and occupy Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people in a most fascist, savage, and unjust manner causing unprecedentedly heavy damage to property and loss of life in Cambodia.

Nevertheless, because we want peace both in Cambodia and in the region, the Cambodian people and the CGDK consent to make concessions by agreeing that Vietnam may withdraw its troops from Cambodia in two phases under the supervision of a UN observer group and recognizing the Heng Samrin gang--Vietnamese puppets installed in power in Phnom Penh through the Vietnamese gun barrels--as a political force to be included in the CGDK for the formation of a quadripartite Cambodian Government to organize elections in Cambodia. As for the final decision, it is all up to the Cambodian people. No one can violate this right or put pressure on the Cambodian people. Regarding Vietnam, Cambodia agrees to sign a nonaggression treaty with it following the Vietnamese withdrawal and to coexist peacefully and normalize relations with each other forever.

This is the sincere goodwill and concession of the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

The Cambodian people hope that the Hanoi authorities positively respond to this proposal in order to bring an end to the war in Cambodia and in the interests of our two nations and peoples.

However, should the Vietnamese refuse to respond to this proposal, the Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriotic forces as a whole will continue to strengthen unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese on the battlefield in order to force Vietnam to accept this proposal and to hold negotiations with the CGDK on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The Cambodian people appeal to all countries in the region and to the international community, particularly the United Nations, to continue supporting this 8-point peace proposal and to promote the realization of this proposal in the settlement of the Cambodian problem, turning Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, united Cambodia enjoying its territorial integrity, into a democratic, liberal, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state, thereby returning peace and stability to Southeast Asia and lasting peace and stability to the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world.

#### Commentary Views SRV 'Maneuver'

BK130925 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
12 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemies Have Launched a New Maneuver in an Attempt To Bury the CGDK's 8-point Peace Proposal"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies launched a new maneuver by calling for negotiations with the Thai Government in order to solve the tense situation along the Thai-Cambodian border.

There is nothing new in this Vietnamese maneuver. It is just a new formula that serves the old scheme and old policy of the Vietnamese enemies. Immediately after this maneuver was launched, everyone saw clearly that it is just another cunning trick by the Vietnamese enemies to avoid the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and to bury and turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia into a problem between Vietnam and Thailand.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have resorted to this maneuver because of their extreme situation caused by the world community warmly supporting and welcoming the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal immediately after it was put forth. The world community realizes that this peace proposal is correct and reasonable, that it will bring genuine peace to Cambodia and Vietnam, and to the Southeast Asian and Asian-Pacific regions, and that it gives no disadvantage to anyone, including the Vietnamese, who are the aggressors. For this reason, the world community has supported this proposal and demanded that Vietnam consider this proposal. This is why the Vietnamese enemies have resorted to this new maneuver, pretending to call for negotiations with Thailand on the problem of security along the Thai-Cambodian border in an attempt to avoid and bury the CGDK's 8-point proposal and occupy Cambodia forever. Moreover, this is in an attempt to prevent the world from condemning them for rejecting this proposal.

As everyone knows, the Cambodian problem is caused by Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia, and the problem of a lack of security along the Thai-Cambodian border was caused by the fact that the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia have violated Thai territorial integrity. This is not a conflict between Thailand and Vietnam. Therefore, this problem must be resolved at its roots--that is, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all their troops from Cambodia. No other measure can solve this problem because the Vietnamese troops--the root cause of the problem--are still stationed in Cambodia. With Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, peace and security will not be restored in Cambodia, along the Thai-Cambodian border, or in Southeast Asia, and the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the Asian-Pacific region will remain. Briefly speaking, this problem will not be resolved if its root cause remains.

Therefore, the only way to settle the Cambodian problem correctly, justly, and permanently is through the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Ways to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem have already been defined in the CGDK's 8-point proposal--that is, the Vietnamese aggressors must negotiate with the CGDK, the victim of the Vietnamese aggression, on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. But if Vietnam continues to reject this 8-point peace proposal, refuses to negotiate with the CGDK, and stubbornly resorts to more tricky maneuvers, it will mean that Vietnam does not want to solve the Cambodian problem nor stop violating Thai territory. It means that Vietnam still nurtures its expansionist and annexationist ambition against Southeast Asia. Everyone can clearly see this tricky and cunning idea of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies. The ASEAN countries and the world community have repeatedly rejected this kind of maneuver launched by the Vietnamese enemies. Once again, they have condemned and rejected the Vietnamese maneuver. They will certainly continue to pressure Vietnam to accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal because this is the only genuine peace plan which will lead toward peace in Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asian-Pacific region.

### Son Sann Discusses Plan

BK130900 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 86

[11 April Station Correspondent's Interview with CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Voice of the Khmer has received a report that Mr Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean side, said that his troops would not lay down their arms even after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] Concerning this matter, I would like first to explain to all Cambodians that Vietnam has all along been obstinate. It has seldom respected any agreement. It did not respect the Paris Agreements and any other agreements. For this reason, all of us must be very careful. This is why I understand Mr Khieu Samphan very well when he said that he would like to retain his arms. If we disarm first, Vietnam might use this to help its return to attack us again. If so, what do we have to defend ourselves? For this reason, I really understand His Excellency Khieu Samphan's statement. Now, suppose Vietnam and Heng Samrin are willing to negotiate with the tripartite coalition government, we will be able to discuss anything. We can discuss all problems, including this matter, and if Vietnam gives a firm guarantee that can be trusted by all of us, the Cambodians, and if our friends give us international guarantees whether it is possible for Vietnam to return after the troop withdrawal, we will consider and solve all problems accordingly.

[Question] Thank you. Another point relating to the Cambodian problem is that upon his arrival in Bangkok yesterday, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumantaja said that Vietnam's rejection of the 8-point proposal proposed by the coalition government for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem is not a final rejection and that he hoped that Vietnam would reconsider this matter. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] I also share Mr Mokhtar's view about this because the desire for peace that all the Cambodian people want will also benefit the Hanoi authorities who are facing all kinds of difficulties in Cambodia and (?Vietnam). For this reason, I believe that this rejection is not final. This is the first point. The second point is that Mr Mokhtar is going to meet Mr Nguyen Co Thach. I believe that Mr Mokhtar will explain to Mr Nguyen Co Thach and urge him to reconsider the 8-point proposal of the coalition government which is a flexible and correct proposal supported by the world community.

[Question] Finally, I would like to ask another question. The Voice of the Khmer saw an article in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW about the proposal for a peace settlement in Cambodia by ASEAN saying that ASEAN wants to propose the deployment of international forces along the Cambodian-Thai border in order to prevent any country from providing arms to the Cambodian resistance forces during the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] In my opinion, I think that ASEAN's program called [words indistinct] was proposed before the 8-point proposal of the Coalition Government publicized in Beijing. Therefore, since all our friends--all the ASEAN friends--have supported the 8-point proposal of the tripartite coalition government--that is, they support the proposal by the Cambodians who are responsible for their own destiny--the ASEAN proposal is already superseded by the proposal of the coalition government which is supported by many other countries. Therefore, I think we should find ways to make Vietnam accept the negotiation in accordance with this 8-point proposal and nothing else.

[Question] The Voice of the Khmer would like to thank his Excellency Prime Minister Son Sann for answering these questions. Thank you.

/12858  
CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CONTINUES TO PRAISE BATTAMBANG ATTACK 28 MARCH

BK100915 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
6 Apr 86

[Announcement by the DK National Army Supreme Command entitled: "Unity and Cooperation of the Three Forces in Winning Victory Over the Vietnamese Enemy in Battambang Town"]

[Text] 1. On the night of 28 March 1986, our National Army assaulted Battambang Town, hitting the Vietnamese enemy's major strategic points, sweeping, breaking up, and dispersing the Vietnamese village and commune administration in the suburbs and around the town, including the Sangke District seat, 6 communes, and 68 villages, and freeing 30 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

A. We killed or wounded 286 Vietnamese, including 2 Soviet advisers, 1 Vietnamese provincial administrator, 1 battalion commander, 2 company commanders, and 4 platoon commanders killed and another captured. We destroyed 185 assorted guns, 4 tanks, 5 Soviet-made half-tracks, 20 military tricycles and Honda motorcycles, 13 assorted walkie-talkies, 3 Vietnamese military training centers, 11 Vietnamese ammunition and war materiel depots, 5 large rice husking plants, 4 paddy storage houses with tens of thousands of metric tons of paddy, 100 barrels of gasoline, 2 large machine-tool workshops, 185 barracks, and 200 bicycles, and we seized some guns and war materiel.

B. We dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese administration in villages, communes, and districts in the suburbs and around the town temporarily held under Vietnamese control. This included Sangke District seat, Kbal Khmoch and Andong Pring Townships, Peam Ek, Kdol, Samakki, Chrey, Aomal, and Norea communes, and 68 villages, namely Don Teav, Suosdei, Kong Tum, Peam Ek, Prek Snao, Ta Kung, Rohal Suong, Kouk Dong, Ta Pruoch, Prey Totoeng, (Srang), Kantuot, Kdol, Prek Kroch, (Ta Kav), Sla Ket, Pou Knong, Pou Srei, (Dam Spei), Lvea Toch, Chamka Samraong, Ta Koy, (Cheang Kev), (Prey Thin), Andong Chenh, Prey Totoeng, O Cha, Kbal Khmoch, Svay Chrum, Koki, Chrey, Knong, Ta Loek, Haisan, Rung, O Ta K1, O Ta Ke, Popeal Khe, Khse Luos, (Roleak), Chrey Dach, Andong Pring, Aomal, Vat Roka, Prey Roka, Moan Haeu, Prey Kon Khla, Kon Sek, (Sarang), O Moni, Kroch, Bak Daok, Anlung Vil, (Bos Te), O Sralau, (Trayoeng), Norea, Vat Thmei, Ambeng Thngai, Rumduol,

Moni Ti Muoy, Moni Ti Pi, Ta Pon, Vat Sambat, Prasat Sangke, Svay Pao, Khsoch, and Sophi villages.

C. We freed 30 persons imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy and allowed them to go home.

2. This was an excellent result, for we attacked the Vietnamese enemy on three major points: We attacked the Vietnamese forces accurately in the important strategic areas inside the town, swept, dispersed, and annihilated the Vietnamese administration in villages, communes, and districts, and freed our people who were imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy.

These results were made possible thanks to the following three forces of unity and cooperation:

First, our National Army was the core in leading the attack; second, the people provided information, guidance, and assistance in the attack against the Vietnamese enemy; and third, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents of villages, communes, and districts forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy and posted in the town or its vicinity collaborated in the attack against the Vietnamese enemy.

3. Because we succeeded in combining and securing the cooperation of the three forces, the attack on Battambang Town hit the main strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy and resulted in serious damage and losses to the Vietnamese enemy.

Based on the good experience of the unity and cooperation of the three forces in crushing the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang Town, our National Army, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy are requested to continue maintaining unity and cooperation against the Vietnamese enemy in order:

A. To continue launching military attacks against the main strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy in districts, provinces, and even Phnom Penh.

B. To continue dispersing and annihilating the Vietnamese village and commune administration.

C. To continue to set free the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and militiamen.

All of this is the combination of the attack inside the town, the attack against the Vietnamese forces, and the attack to free the people and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers. The current situation is very favorable to the progress of the three forces.

Our command and combatants of all units should take, create, and promote the opportunity of such a situation.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CARRIES APPEAL TO OPPOSE VIETNAMESE DRAFT

BK100508 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
9 Apr 86

[Undated "Appeal" to People To Oppose Vietnamese 1985-86 Dry Season Draft]

[Text] I. Our compatriots, who have been drafted from various provinces throughout the country to build roads for the Vietnamese, carry out transport activities, and clear minefields on the battlefield in western Cambodia, have been fleeing home in great numbers. Recently, on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield alone, more than 8,000 of our people fled home. These compatriots could escape and return home because:

1. Our National Army attacks the Vietnamese enemy.
2. Our National Army prompts the people through leaflets and links among the people and through propaganda and appeals using loudspeakers. The most effective time for our people to escape in great numbers is when our National Army attacks the Vietnamese who will be busy resisting us.

Our people also take the opportunity to prompt others, in big and small groups, to escape the Vietnamese roundup. They also take the opportunity while the Vietnamese are busy engaging our National Army and the ensuing confusion to unite and kill the Vietnamese and cause confusion before fleeing.

II. Through this situation:

1. For our National Army:

A. Increase activities to attack the Vietnamese according to the new 5-point method everywhere.

B. In areas and battlefields where the Vietnamese have already drafted our people, our National Army should strive to attack the Vietnamese using every means to divert the Vietnamese attention and create confusion so that our people can take advantage of the situation and escape home.

2. To our compatriots we make the following appeal:

A. Please try to avoid the Vietnamese draft when you are in your villages.

B. If drafted, please try to escape along the way.

C. Once sent, to the battlefields, please try to escape at an appropriate time, when our National Army attacks the Vietnamese, through killing the few Vietnamese soldiers guarding you before fleeing, or through contacting our National Army operating nearby to cooperate and find ways of attacking the Vietnamese and take the opportunity to escape.

Our compatriots everywhere should try to escape home through every means. Please fight the Vietnamese immediately.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK CITES HENG SAMRIN'S CIRCULAR ON CGDK ACTIONS

BK111419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Heng Samrin has said that the recent activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government have caused serious difficulties and complex problems to his administration. Heng Samrin stated this in a circular he signed on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee's Secretariat. In the circular, Heng Samrin noted that activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government have caused complex problems in various departments. The circular was issued on 27 March, that is only 1 day before the coalition government's forces launched a large-scale offensive against the Vietnamese positions in Battambang town.

A high-ranking American official who is well-informed about the military activities has confirmed that there must have been a large-scale offensive launched by the armed forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government against Battambang town on 28 March, which killed 2 Soviet advisers and 107 Vietnamese soldiers. The official also said at first he was skeptical about the claim, but after considering the facts, he believed it was true.

There has been no denial from either the Heng Samrin regime or Hanoi about the attack.

Heng Samrin's intention in issuing the circular is to tell the Communist Party members in his regime about a broad propaganda campaign to persuade the people to oppose the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government. Phnom Penh radio indirectly admitted a few weeks ago that the Heng Samrin regime is facing difficulties due to activities of the forces of the Cambodian Coalition Government. The circular noted the need to ensure the well organized defense and control of villages and communes.

Observers said this seemed to be a measure to cope with the Cambodian Coalition Government's attempt to topple the Heng Samrin administration in villages and communes. Heng Samrin also called for a thorough, careful, and rapid implementation of the second phase of the plan to mobilize the people to build the defense line along the Cambodian-Thai border.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

BK140428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
13 Apr 86

[Text" of 1 April birthday greetings message from DK Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, Pyongyang:

Your Excellency the esteemed president: On the occasion of your glorious 74th birthday, I am very happy to join with the entire Korean people in expressing best wishes to Your Excellency for good health, long life, and great victories in your noble mission of leading the DPRK and the Korean people toward prosperity, glory, and happiness.

The celebration of Your Excellency the president's birthday who is the beloved and respected great leader of the Korean people is also a good opportunity for the Korean people to recall the immortal benefactions of Your Excellency and to renew their study of your great chuche idea which has guided the DPRK and the Korean people toward greater and more brilliant victories in all fields, thus turning the DPRK into a modern socialist country with an independent national economy, brilliant national culture, and powerful and independent self-defense capability.

Under the brilliant beacon of Your Excellency's guidance, the foreign policy of self-reliance and nonalignment has constantly enhanced the DPRK's prestige. The correct principles for a peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland set forth by the DPRK have been supported vigorously by the entire Korean people as well as all peace- and justice-loving people in the world.

On this auspicious occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to extend their wholehearted best wishes for the fraternal Korean people to succeed in realizing the cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland through negotiation.

This birthday celebration is also a good opportunity for our Cambodian people and CGDK to recall, with deep feelings of gratitude, the great benefactions of Your Excellency who has always been very generous and given

constant and wholehearted support and assistance to the just cause of our Cambodian people's struggle to liberate our country and defend our race against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and race exterminators, in order to rebuild an independent, unified within its territorial integrity, liberal democratic, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia which has no foreign bases on its soil. In response to your noble spirit, our Cambodian people and CGDK will strive to preserve, strengthen, and develop the bonds of fraternal friendship and traditional solidarity that bind our two peoples and countries together since time immemorial.

Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards and profound affection.

[Date] Democratic Kampuchea, 1 April 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

/12858  
CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS SIHANOUK ON NEW YEAR

BK160640 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Announcer-read 10 April greeting message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and wife]

[Text] To respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Neak Mneang [Sihanouk's wife's title]:

Respected Samdech and Neak Mneang, on the occasion of our traditional new year, the Year of the Tiger, B.E. 2529, cadres and combatants of Democratic Kampuchea and myself would like to join our entire nation in wishing the respected Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea and Neak Mneang good health and constant success in your noble patriotic tasks.

During the past Year of the Ox, our people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK, headed by the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea, won many more victories in every field and advanced by another big step. The world more clearly realizes that the Vietnamese are in a complete military impasse on the battlefields of aggression in Cambodia. The CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, which the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly made public on 17 March 1986, has received a vigorous welcome and assistance and support from the world. People think that this 8-point peace proposal is a wide-ranging, multi-faceted, and reasonable one that could lead to national reconciliation of the entire Cambodian nation and peace in Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region; and would benefit all parties involved in the Cambodian issue. No one would lose anything. In this situation, although the Hanoi Vietnamese leaders are trying to avoid it, they are going to have a difficult time. Therefore, the view of our struggle for the future is bright.

I and all of us firmly believe that the Year of the Tiger will bring new success to our nation, people, the CGDK, and the Samdech and Neak Mneang. Please accept my highest and most respected greetings.

Democratic Kampuchea, 10 April 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK LEADERS SEND THANKS TO JAPANESE COMMITTEE

BK120958 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
11 Apr 86

[Text] Cambodia Day 1986 will be held in Tokyo, Japan, on 12 April 1986. On this occasion, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to His Excellency (Haruo Okada), representative of the Japanese committee for organizing the international conference on Cambodia. The following is full text of this telegram:

Respectfully to His Excellency (Haruo Okada), representative of the Japanese committee for organizing the international conference on Cambodia in Tokyo.

Your Excellency: It is with great joy that we would like to join with the Japanese friends in celebrating Cambodia Day 1986 today. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the tripartite Cambodian patriotic armed forces, we would like to extend fraternal salutations and best wishes to you and all Japanese friends. May this annual ceremony dedicated to the Cambodian people's just struggle to liberate their country and defend their race achieve total success.

Cambodia Day this year is being held at a time when the Cambodian people's struggle has developed favorably in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. The latest outstanding event on the battlefield has been the increasing participation in the CGDK armed forces' struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor troops by the puppet regime's administrators, particularly those Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors. This is an event of great significance, convincing us of the final victory of our Cambodian people's patriotic struggle. However, through its sincere desire for peace and a rapid end to the untold misery and suffering of the Cambodian people as well as the Vietnamese people, the CGDK made an 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem on 17 March 1986. The world community in general has warmly welcomed this proposal and regarded it as a valuable contribution to the efforts to rebuild peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia. However, the Hanoi authorities, who are at an impasse, have rejected this proposal

without giving it any consideration. This attitude only further reveals the Hanoi authorities' tricky and cunning nature and their criminal, obstinate stand to carry on the war and occupy Cambodia forever. However, with the world's vigorous support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal, we believe that one day Vietnam will certainly be compelled to reconsider this stand.

On this occasion of the traditional Cambodian new year--the sacred National Union's Day--which is a day under the sign of peace because 1986 has been proclaimed a year of international peace, we would like to extend best wishes to Your Excellency and all the Japanese people. May all of you enjoy good health, happiness, prosperity, and longevity.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to once again express our deep gratitude to Your Excellency and all the Japanese friends for your valuable contribution to the just cause of our Cambodian people's struggle to liberate our country and defend our race.

Please accept our highest, fraternal regards.

[Dated] 12 April 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK'S IENG THIRITH MEETS WITH JAPANESE PERSONALITIES

Talks with Diet Members

BK190335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
17 Apr 86

[Text] Before attending the Cambodia Day observed in Tokyo on 12 April, the delegation of the CGDK led by Mrs Ieng Thirith had talks with Japanese personalities from various circles. On the afternoon of 10 April, our delegation met with His Excellency Hideo Den, upper house Diet member of the United Social Democratic Party. On 11 April, it met with His Excellency Haruo Okada, former deputy Diet speaker of the Socialist Party, who hosted a cordial reception in honor of our delegation. The reception was also attended by His Excellency (Hushita), Diet member, and His Excellency Hideo Den, upper house Diet member.

During both meetings, Mrs Ieng Thirith conveyed our leaders' greetings to both excellencies who are old friends of Democratic Kampuchea. She informed them in detail about the situation of the national liberation and racial preservation struggle of the Cambodian people, government, and National Army, which has plunged the Vietnamese aggressors more and more deeply and inextricably in the quagmire of the Cambodian battlefield.

His Excellency Haruo Okada and His Excellency Hideo Den assured her of their full support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, including for example the call for Hanoi to negotiate with the CGDK on the ways to withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia.

On the same afternoon, our delegation held talks with (Sato Hideo), research director of Japan's Institute for Educational Research, and (Nakano), a Japanese artist. The two personalities have closely monitored the situation in Cambodia and have conducted activities in support of the Cambodian people's struggle. Both assured that they would conduct more vigorous activities in order to bring back peace to Cambodia by settling the Cambodian problem according to the 8-point proposal of the CGDK.

All the above-mentioned talks proceeded in a very friendly, cordial, and warm atmosphere.

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

BK190730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
18 Apr 86

[Text] In its activities prior to attending Cambodia Day in Tokyo, the delegation of the CGDK headed by Mrs Ieng Thirith met with His Excellency (Yanai), Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs, on the morning of 11 April. His Excellency (Yanai), accompanied by His Excellency (Sotaru Ojima), director of the First Department of Southeast Asia, and (Chinohara), specialist on Cambodian affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, cordially received our delegation although he was very busy because he was accompanying His Excellency Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, to the United States the next day.

Mrs Ieng Thirith expressed the deep thanks of the CGDK to the Japanese Government for supporting without delay the CGDK's 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, calling for the Hanoi authorities to negotiate with the CGDK on the ways to proceed with the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. She informed His Excellency the deputy minister of the developments of the Cambodian people's national liberation and racial preservation struggle.

His Excellency (Yanai) was greatly impressed with the latest development in which the Cambodian people and Khmer soldiers have joined the DK National Army in rebelling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. He reaffirmed the Japanese Government's support for the CGDK's 8-point proposal and the ASEAN position calling for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and the defense of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference, absolutely refusing to accept Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

The talks proceeded in a very friendly and joyous atmosphere.

Further on Ieng Thirith Visit

BK261214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
25 Apr 86

[Text] On 12 April, the delegation of the CGDK headed by Mrs Ieng Thirith and accompanied by Mr and Mrs Cheav Lav, Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] representatives in Tokyo, attended the celebration of the 1986 Kampuchea Day in Tokyo sponsored by the Japanese International Conference on Kampuchea Coordinating Committee. During the meeting, Japanese guests from all circles, such as members of the Japanese upper house and lower house Diet, university professors, civil servants, workers, youths, students, etc., and embassy representatives listened to the speech of the head of our delegation. In conclusion, the meeting passed a resolution supporting the

8-point proposal issued on 17 March by our CGDK, and sent it to the United Nations. The messages of our three CGDK leaders, namely, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, were also read at the meeting.

Afterwards, all the guests happily attended a reception and raised a toast to the return to Cambodia in the very near future of peace and independence and to the soon-to-be restored happiness, prosperity, and family reunion of the Cambodian people in the Angkor fatherland.

On 15 April, upon its arrival in Okayama City, the delegation from Cambodia was solemnly and cordially welcomed at the railway station like reunited long-lost blood brothers.

The meeting and reception also proceeded in a most cordial and joyous atmosphere. The meeting wished the Cambodian people a speedy final victory. It passed a resolution supporting the CGDK's 8-point proposal.

On 16 April the delegation paid a courtesy call on and gave a briefing on the situation to His Excellency (Kiyoto Hanapuza), deputy governor of Okayama Prefecture, and met with the deputy mayor representing Mayor (Hakini Matsumoto). Afterwards, it held a press conference in Okayama City.

On 17 April the delegation paid their respects at his Excellency Kozo Sasaki's tomb in Sendai City north of Tokyo. The visit was televised and an interview was given to MAINICHI SHIMBUN at the tomb.

After touring the city, figures from the Socialist Party of Sendai, including, for example, the prefecture Diet member hosted a cordial reception in honor of the delegation presided over by Mrs Kozo Sasaki. Mrs Sasaki, her daughter, and other personalities said they were impressed and thankful to our delegation for coming from the Cambodian battlefield to pay tribute to His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, an eminent friend of the Cambodian people and a founder of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETING WITH EGYPT'S GHALI REPORTED

Egypt Supports CGDK's 8-Point Proposal

BK300453 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
29 Apr 86

[Text] During a 26 April meeting with DK Vice President Khieu Samphan, who is on a visit to Egypt, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that Egypt supports the 17 March 8-point proposal of the CGDK. He said: This new proposal of the CGDK is very significant and of a constructive nature. Egypt supports this proposal for talks because it conforms with Egypt's stand. Egypt always supports any effort for talks.

He also reiterated Egypt's further support for Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, at the 8th summit conference of the nonaligned countries, and at all other international conferences.

More on Meeting

BK020258 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
30 Apr 86

[Text] On 26 April, DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan, who is heading a DK delegation on a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, met and had talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt.

Vice President Khieu Samphan offered a detailed explanation of the CGDK's 17 March 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem to the Egyptian minister. Vice President Khieu Samphan also conveyed the profound gratitude of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, of the CGDK, and of the Cambodian people to President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government and people for their precious and unwavering support for the Cambodian people's just cause for national survival.

Butrus Ghali stated that the CGDK's 8-point proposal is very constructive and significant. Egypt firmly supports this proposal of the CGDK which conforms with its consistent stand. Egypt has always supported the idea of negotiations.

He also assured Vice President Khieu Samphan that Egypt will support Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, at the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries, and within the framework of all international conferences.

The talks proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

The DK delegation arrived in Cairo on 25 April and was welcomed at the airport by Egyptian officials and friends from various countries, including the head of the ASEAN missions in Egypt.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK STRESSES NATIONAL CONSCIENCE IN FIGHTING SRV

BK180959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[*"Political commentary": "The Weapon Which Would Lead Us to Victory Over the Vietnamese Aggressors"*]

[Text] The presence of Vietnam on Cambodian territory is a very dangerous threat to the survival of the Cambodian nation. Every Cambodian should be conscious of it and ponder the issue carefully. Cambodian territory will disappear from the world map if Cambodians neglect the issue and do not unite in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors.

However, we cannot win if we fight without clearly defining our goal and without firm fighting will and genuine national conscience. The most effective weapon that can save us from this danger is this national conscience. To have a national conscience is to know the value of the nation. National conscience does not rest on people's lips. It should also be based on people's actions as well. If one says one is a nationalist and a patriot with only words no action, or if one is carrying out activities divorced from reality, this nationalism is just a scanty idea and cannot be taken seriously.

Many people always say they are nationalists, but this is not an effective weapon leading to victory. Genuine action is the weapon leading to victory. In any country or any group of people, a nation can be recognized as such when it possesses territory, people, culture, civilization, customs, traditions, language, and literature. On the contrary, if there is only land without people, or only people without territory and other elements, in other words when one element is missing, there is no true nation. Therefore, if we say we love the nation and are nationalists, it means we love our land, people--that is our compatriots--culture, civilization, customs, traditions, literature, and our language. We cannot say we love the nation, are nationalists, and are helping and safeguarding the nation if we are selling our territory to foreigners to maltreat, oppress, and arrest the people, if we prefer foreign ways of doing things; or if we do things that lead to the disappearance of our culture, civilization, customs, and traditions. Currently, a number of people are blindly calling themselves nationalists and patriots. However, their activities and actions glaringly show that they are destroying their nation.

In sum, to enable us to score victory against the Vietnamese communist aggressors, who are destroying our Cambodian nation, all of us Cambodians should instill and inculcate this national conscience widely and realistically; otherwise, our Cambodian nation will certainly disappear in the future like Champa [country of the Cham People now part of central Vietnam] and Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK ON SRV SINKING DEEPER INTO 'QUAGMIRE'

BK211109 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Political commentary: "Is Vietnam Really Afraid of Getting Bogged Down in the Cambodian Quagmire?"]

[Text] In New Delhi, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, stated at the Conference of Nonaligned Countries that, should Vietnam continue to stay in Cambodia, it will be bogged down in Cambodia as the United States was in Vietnam.

We do not know whom Mr Nguyen Co Thach alluded to by making that remark, and we have no idea whether Mr Nguyen Co Thach was sincere about the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia or whether he wanted to make an innuendo about the old wounds of Vietnam and the Americans. However, in our present commentary, we will concentrate only on Vietnam's being bogged down.

Many countries that are Vietnam's friends have repeatedly whispered to Vietnam to think fast about pulling out of Cambodia to avoid being deeply bogged down. Vietnam has ignored the suggestion and boasted that it is invincible. Surprisingly, Mr Nguyen Co Thach now fearfully utters his concern. To what extent can we believe his remark? Some observers believe Mr Nguyen Co Thach's assertion, because militarily, politically, and economically, Vietnam is sinking deeper and deeper because Vietnam has sent its troops to occupy Cambodia. Politically, Vietnam is almost irreparably sunk because of this. Some countries that were Vietnam's friends have strongly criticized Vietnam and stopped supporting it in the international arena, such as at the United Nations. At the latest UN General Assembly, 114 countries voted for Vietnam to leave Cambodia. Militarily, many Vietnamese soldiers have perished in Cambodia and along the Sino-Vietnamese border because of Vietnam's policy in Cambodia. The more troops the Vietnamese authorities send to Cambodia, the more vigorous the struggle and opposition set up by the CGDK forces and the mutinous Heng Samrin soldiers. Economically, Vietnam's situation is indescribable. It is general knowledge that Vietnam is now the most destitute and impoverished state in Asia.

All these realities make a number of observers think that what Mr Nguyen Co Thach said was true. We do admire Mr Nguyen Co Thach for daring to speak out the truth.

However, another school of thought believes that nothing Vietnam says can ever be trusted, for Vietnam is well known as the master of the absurd. This is especially true of a Vietnamese named Nguyen Co Thach, who is famous for denaturing truth for propaganda purposes. It can be said that Mr Nguyen Co Thach has a hard time about something to show to the world that it sincerely wants to settle the Cambodian problem, that it wants to withdraw troops from Cambodia, that it wants this and that, and so on.

The Voice of the Khmer thinks that, in this matter, whether or not Mr Nguyen Co Thach is sincere, what he said is very true. Certainly, if Vietnam hangs on in its occupation of Cambodia, it will surely sink deeper and deeper in the quagmire. The longer they stay, the deeper they will be bogged down to the point that Vietnam's situation will be irreparable. Therefore, if the Hanoi government really loves its own people and really pities the Cambodian people, as it has claimed it does, the acceptance of the CGDK's 8-point proposal is essential. This is the best and rarest opportunity for Vietnam to pull itself out of the Cambodian quagmire. Failing to do so, no power in the world will be able to help it. Not even the communist ringleader will be able to do so. Vietnam will surely see that in the near future. No force can prevail over the force of patriotism of the people of an oppressed nation.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS NGUYEN CO THACH LIES ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK230905 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
22 Apr 86

[Station Commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach once again Lies about this year's So-called Partial Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops"]

[Text] Hanoi, and especially Nguyen Co Thach, has many times brandished the banner of aggression in the diplomatic field in order to deceive and mislead public opinion. The world has already seen Vietnam's diplomatic offensive banner and has opposed, rejected, or exposed it as Hanoi's diplomatic deception.

Since the CGDK announced it to the world on 17 April 1986, this peace plan has been welcomed and supported far and wide. It has been generally recognized as a reasonable, fair, and generous plan, for not only is it aimed at settling the problem and ending the war of aggression in Cambodia, but it also contains many concessions to the Vietnamese allowing them to pull themselves and their aggressive forces from Cambodia, protects their interests both in Vietnam and Cambodia and in the international arena, and also benefits lasting peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to settle the Cambodian problem politically can be compared to a thunderbolt crashing against the Hanoi authorities' diplomatic offensive banner, driving the Hanoi authorities to silence, and causing them to refrain out of fear from brandishing their banner of aggression in the diplomatic field for nearly a month.

Now, during the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau meeting in New Delhi, while many countries proposed that the nonaligned countries pay close attention to the CGDK's 8-point peace plan and called on Vietnam to hold talks with the CGDK, Nguyen Co Thach, representative of the Hanoi aggressors, made an ungallant and arbitrary evasive move by pointing out that:

1. The Hanoi authorities do not accept the CGDK's 8-point peace plan to settle the Cambodian problem politically.
2. The Hanoi authorities are preparing to partially withdraw their aggressive troops in 1986.

It is public knowledge that the Hanoi authorities as a whole, and Nguyen Co Thach in particular, have repeatedly said that they will pull out this many or that many aggressive troops every year. Although this claim has been made so many times for so many years, the Hanoi authorities have, in fact, been steadily sending aggressor troops by the tens of thousands to occupy Cambodia. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach and the Hanoi authorities have kept lying time and again. They are trying at every opportunity to utter blatant lies to dupe world opinion.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK: SOLDIERS APPEAL FOR DEFECTORS FROM VIETNAMESE

BK230848 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
22 Apr 86

[Undated Appeal by 26 Cambodian Soldiers Who Recently Fled From Dangrek Battlefield]

[Text] Dear Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: Recently 26 Cambodian soldiers posted on Hill 642, O Tram Paong, and Phlov Preah Pralay on the Dangrek battlefield, defected from the Vietnamese enemy to cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas operating nearby.

Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: The 26 Cambodian soldiers have arrived at positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. They are all well and have been warmly welcomed by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, who have provided all kinds of assistance to these brothers. Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: We would like to quote from the appeal by the 26 Cambodian soldiers.

"Dear compatriots on the Dangrek battlefield: We have been starved by the Vietnamese. They have deprived us of medicine when we are sick and forced us to work day and night digging trenches and many kilometers of canals, breaking stone to pave roads across jungles, and building defense works for them. They have forced us to walk in front of them to clear mines and die on their behalf. We have been accused, arrested, and even executed like animals by the Vietnamese. What are you all waiting for, then, after all this? Come quickly. Defect from the Vietnamese.

Beloved Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: We have talked among ourselves discussing ways and means to flee and destroy the Vietnamese. We have thought of our parents and relatives at home and wondered how badly they are being treated by the Vietnamese. We have talked about our pity for our compatriots who had been drafted to die on the battlefield in western Cambodia. Sometime, we even came across the Vietnamese maltreating and executing our people in a most cruel manner. We have witnessed the Vietnamese raping our relatives in a most barbarous manner. Then our anger was raging and we did not let these Vietnamese to do as they liked. We turned our guns and killed the Vietnamese to avenge our people and freed some of our compatriots to return home. We have revolted against the

Vietnamese many times. Our people are daily escaping from the Vietnamese. And lately, 26 of us deserted the Vietnamese and cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the fight against the Vietnamese enemy race exterminators.

Beloved Cambodian soldiers on the Dangrek battlefield: We have been treated in the same way by the Vietnamese. We have secretly discussed ways and means to kill the Vietnamese together and escape from the Vietnamese shackles. Therefore, please rise up and kill the Vietnamese immediately. Do not wait any longer. Come and join our nation and people. Cooperate with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas to fight and quickly liberate our race from the Vietnamese. Please compatriots, come over quickly. All of us, the 26 soldiers, and our brothers in the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas will always welcome you. Please hurry. The nation and people consider you patriots and assets of the nation."

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21 May 1986

## COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

## VONADK COMMENTARY ON SRV, INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

BK020235 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The United Nations Proclaims 1986 the International Year of Peace, But Vietnam Carries on With Its War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] The United Nations has proclaimed 1986 the International Year of Peace and has appealed to all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world to join hands in seeking peace.

But in Cambodia, for the past 7 years hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops have been invading and occupying the country and regularly intruding into Thai territory, causing insecurity in Southeast Asia and forcing Thailand to confront Vietnam's aggression.

Recently, the CGDK unveiled its 8-point peace proposal to settle the Cambodian problem politically by calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. This proposal has triggered a series of statements by the majority of UN member states, led by the ASEAN countries, voicing active support and calling it a very reasonable, comprehensive, and flexible proposal aimed at ending the war in Cambodia and achieving national union and national reconciliation in the very near future in order to contribute to resolving the question of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. However, Hanoi has rejected this proposal. This shows that the Hanoi authorities are not sincere in seeking a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and do not want peace in the region.

If it wants to join in observing the International Year of Peace, Vietnam should accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, allowing Cambodia as well as Vietnam and all of Southeast Asia to enjoy peace.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOOK MAY DAY EDITORIAL VIEWS ANTI-SRV STRUGGLE

BK010916 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
30 Apr 86

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian Workers and People Appeal to the World Community To Support Further the Cambodian People's Just Struggle for National Survival and the Rights and Freedoms of the Cambodian Workers"]

[Text] International Labor Day is 1 May. Every year on 1 May, laborers and workers of all nationalities usually take a day off from work to celebrate this glorious day with great pride in their successes in the struggle for the right to live, work, and avoid being oppressed and exploited.

The Cambodian workers, like all Cambodian people throughout the country during the past more than 7 years, have been bullied, oppressed, and massacred in a most barbarous and cruel manner by the Vietnamese enemies. In addition to massacring our people every day by all kinds of methods, robbing and destroying our economy, and destroying foodstuffs to starve our people to death, the Vietnamese enemies have resorted to the new, barbarous and cruel method of recruiting hundreds of thousands of Cambodian workers and people as laborers serving their war of aggression, making them clear brush; clear mine fields; dig trenches; and build roads, camps, and positions for the Vietnamese along the western border of Cambodia, which is malaria-infested zone. This has caused many Cambodian workers and people to die in a most miserable manner while tens of thousands of others have been wounded or maimed by mine explosions and malaria. Therefore, these barbarous and cruel acts of the Vietnamese enemies are not merely concrete exploitation of the Cambodian people's labor but rather constitute a heinous crime to exterminate the Cambodian race.

In the face of these barbarous and cruel acts of the Vietnamese enemies, the Cambodian workers and people have joined hands with our National Army and all Cambodian patriotic forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemies. They have fought valiantly against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere, thus plunging the Vietnamese aggressors into a quagmire and causing them more serious difficulties every year and every season.

This year, the Cambodian workers and people are welcoming International Labor Day in a situation when the struggle of our nation and people is developing

favorably in all fields. The notable development of our struggle in this dry season, particularly in the past few months, is that by effectively coordinating and uniting our three forces our National Army has intensified its attacks against the Vietnamese enemies more vigorously deep inside Cambodia, particularly in the five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and the areas around and inside Phnom Penh. For example, we attacked Battambang town, Siem Reap town, Kompong Thom town three times, and Pochentong International Airport twice and lobbed hand grenades and fired at the Vietnamese enemies in the middle of Phnom Penh, for example at Phsa Chas and Phsa Orussei markets and Vat Phnom. In attacking the Vietnamese strategic positions, we destroyed a large number of Vietnamese personnel and a quantity of weapons; ammunition; and depots and warehouses storing fuel oil, foodstuffs, and war materiel. Moreover, we have disrupted and dismantled the Vietnamese enemies' village and commune administrations, attacked townships and large and small positions of the Vietnamese enemies, and ambushed and smashed the Vietnamese enemies everywhere.

The situation in the international arena is also developing favorably to our people's struggle. Particularly, the world is enthusiastically supporting the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, pressuring the Hanoi authorities to accept this proposal, supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and demanding that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia.

On this International Labor Day, the Cambodian workers, together with the entire Cambodian people, would like to call on workers and laborers of all nationalities and all peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world to please continue to give all kinds of support to the Cambodian people's just struggle, condemn the Vietnamese crimes against the Cambodian workers and people, and demand that the Vietnamese enemies end all these criminal acts and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia unconditionally. In the immediate future, we call on them to further support the CGDK's 8-point proposal and help us make it concrete, serving as a sacred measure for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem so that Cambodia will be able to enjoy peace and security and the Cambodian workers and people will be able to enjoy the rights to live and work without any oppression and exploitation. This is also for peace, security, and stability of Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific region.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

**DK SUPREME COMMANDER ON DRY SEASON RESULTS**

BK010518 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Apr 86

[30 April Statement by Son Sen, Supreme Commander of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, on Combat Results on All Battlefields Throughout the Country During the 8th Season--November 1985-April 1986--recorded]

[Text] The 8th dry season ended on 30 April 1986. On this occasion, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, I would like to sum up and make some remarks on the outcome of our offensive launched against the Vietnamese enemies on all battlefields throughout the country during the 8th dry season:

1. The destruction of Vietnamese manpower: The DK National Army killed or wounded 26,000 Vietnamese soldiers.
2. We liberated or destroyed the independent positions of the Vietnamese enemy as follows: 176 platoon-size, 57 company-size, 30 battalion-size, 15 regiment-size, and 2 division-size positions.
3. We liberated or destroyed defense network positions of Vietnamese battalion positions as follows: 76 platoon-size and 18 company-size positions.
4. We liberated or destroyed defense network positions of Vietnamese regiment positions as follows: 28 platoon-size, 25 company-size, and 10 battalion-size positions.
5. We routed Vietnamese operational units on several occasions as follows: platoon-size units on 221 occasions, company-size units on 290 occasions, battalion-size units on 277 occasions, regiment-size on 35 occasions, and division-size on several occasions. We destroyed 16 tanks and armored cars, 7 aircraft, and 85 heavy guns of various calibers.
6. We ambushed Vietnamese transport units as follows: platoon-size units on 50 occasions, company-size units on 28 occasions, battalion-size on 18 occasions; 609 trucks, 2 trains with 23 train cars, 159 motorboats, and 1 large Soviet-made ferryboat.

7. We attacked and liberated villages, communes, townships, and district and provincial towns from the Vietnamese claws on several occasions as follows: We repeatedly attacked and liberated 1,200 villages and 682 communes. We liberated 79 communes. We repeatedly attacked and destroyed 47 townships and district towns and 6 [words indistinct] namely Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Takeo, and Mondolkiri. We attacked large and medium-size international airports on five occasions. We attacked and destroyed five radar stations and national military training centers.

8. We disrupted and destroyed national highways and large and small routes at 25 places totaling 31,130 meters.

9. We destroyed bridges and culverts at 19 places totaling 285 meters.

10. We destroyed and cut off railroads as follows: 661 sections of the Phnom Penh-Battambang railroad totaling 28,017 meters; 40 sections of the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroad totaling 4,190 meters.

11. The Vietnamese enemies sent a total of 30,000 fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. Many of them have fled back home.

12. Some 12,168 Vietnamese soldiers deserted their ranks, particularly those newly recruited and sent for training in Cambodia.

13. Some 230 Vietnamese soldiers mutinied.

14. Some 19,575 Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese ranks.

15. Cambodian soldiers and village and commune militiamen forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies killed or wounded 2,684 Vietnamese enemies during mutinies.

16. Numbers of Cambodian people killed by the Vietnamese enemies:

a. Some 2,920 were killed with toxic chemicals and weapons;

b. Thousands of people were killed or wounded while being forced by the Vietnamese enemies to clear bush, build roads and military installations, work near the battlefields, and walk through mine fields on the battlefields on the western border of Cambodia.

Here are some of my observations regarding the above combat results on the battlefields:

1. The Vietnamese enemies' plans for the 8th dry season of 1985-86 were: First, to seal off the routes of the tripartite armed forces in the western part of Cambodia and, second, to resist and destroy the tripartite armed forces inside Cambodia. These two plans of the Vietnamese enemies were totally defeated by the National Army and Cambodian people.

2. The situation during the 8th dry season clearly indicated some important points as follows:

- a. The situation on the battlefields has developed to another important extent.
- b. On all battlefields in the first, second, and third groups, our DK National Army fought actively and effectively against the Vietnamese enemies throughout the country.
- c. On the battlefields in the first group alone, our guerrilla activities developed to another important extent compared with the scale in previous dry seasons, for example, the attacks launched in the five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake, areas around Phnom Penh, and areas around Battambang town. The attacks launched in the areas around Phnom Penh and Battambang town were incessant throughout the 8th dry season.
- d. On the battlefields in the first group inside Cambodia, the DK National Army was able to directly hit the important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies, such as the repeated attacks launched along the two banks of the Mekong River. On the eastern bank of the Mekong River, we attacked the Vietnamese enemies in areas stretching from Sambo and Chhlong Districts in Kratie Province through to Kroch Chhma District and the Tonle Bet River in Kompong Cham Province. On the western bank of the Mekong River, we also attacked the Vietnamese repeatedly in areas stretching from Sambo District on the western bank of the Mekong River and Prek Prasap District in Kratie Province and Stoeng Trang and Kompong Siem Districts in Kompong Cham Province to Muk Kampul District in Kandal Province which is adjacent to Phnom Penh. These battlefields adjacent to the Mekong River are all strategic areas. They are heavily populated and economic areas and constitute an important water transport route of the Vietnamese enemy. We also attacked various other strategic places, such as Route 21 and the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Baray, Tang Kouk, and Chamka Leu Districts. Along the Tonle Sap Lake, we repeatedly launched attacks in areas stretching from Stoeng Sen to Prek Phneou, particularly on the eastern bank of the lake.
- e. We opened a new guerrilla warfare battlefield on the eastern bank of the Mekong River adjacent to Phnom Penh, such as in Kaoh Sotin, Srei Santhor, Sithor Kandal, and Peareang Districts along the Tonle Toch River adjacent to Lvea Em District.
- f. We launched our attacks continuously in the areas around Phnom Penh and Battambang town, pinning down tens of thousands of Vietnamese forces in these two areas.
- g. We attacked more large, medium-size, and small townships than in previous dry seasons. In attacking these townships, we destroyed a larger quantity of the Vietnamese enemies' war materiel, particularly foodstuffs, weapons, and ammunition, than in the previous dry seasons. Another point is that during this 8th dry season, we seized more weapons and ammunition from the Vietnamese enemies than in previous dry seasons and launched large-scale

attacks against various important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies, such as the Pochentong International Airport, Kompong Thom town, Siem Reap town, Battambang town, and Kompong Speu town. During the large-scale attacks on these important strategic points, we killed or wounded a large number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a large quantity of war materiel. We even destroyed a Vietnamese division command.

h. We were able to attack and dismantle the Vietnamese village and commune administrations repeatedly throughout the country both in the first and third groups of battlefields.

i. Also during this 8th dry season, our DK National Army cut off various strategic transportation routes of the Vietnamese enemies, including railroads, land routes, and waterways.

All these splendid results in the 8th dry season have been made possible by many causes, but I would like to mention only some which are directly related to events on the military field:

The first cause is that our DK National Army thoroughly grasped and implemented our new five attack tactics more effectively.

The second cause is that our National Army implemented our seven attack methods more effectively.

The third cause is that our National Army implemented the principle of coordinating our three forces to attack the Vietnamese enemies more effectively.

The fourth cause is that our National Army was able to regularly attack and dismantle the Vietnamese enemies' village and commune administrations in the countryside along with attacking small, medium, and large townships, thus pinning down Vietnamese enemy forces everywhere both in the rural and urban areas. The Vietnamese enemy forces thus were in a stalemate everywhere.

Of all these causes, the most outstanding in this 8th dry season is the fact that more people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies joined with our National Army in the attacks against the Vietnamese enemies throughout the country.

In this connection, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the DK National Army, I would like to express warm commendation to our National Army, people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies for jointly launching activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators, thus causing the situation on the battlefields in this just-concluded 8th dry season to advance to another important extent. On this occasion, I call on our National Army, our people, and the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies to increase your activities, unite as one, and launch more vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemies in the coming rainy season and

the seasons to come so as to join with the world forces in forcing the Vietnamese enemy to sit at the negotiating table with the tripartite CGDK in order to settle the Cambodian problem through political means in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace plan, a plan which is proper and reasonable and which enjoys great support of the world. This 8-point peace plan benefits the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people, and the peoples in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and elsewhere in the world, because it will bring independence, peace, and security to the Cambodian people as well as to the Vietnamese people and will enable the Cambodian and Vietnamese people to rebuild their countries so that the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and throughout the world will also enjoy peace and security.

I call on our National Army on all battlefields throughout the country to carry on their offensive against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics and seven attack methods and further implement our principle of coordinating and uniting the three forces to attack the Vietnamese enemies more effectively.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Supreme Command of the DK National Army, I would like to express profound thanks to all friendly countries near and far and all peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world for constantly supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. We call on all friendly countries near and far and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to further support the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation until the Vietnamese enemies agree to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people solve their own problems within the spirit of great national union and national reconciliation as defined in the 8-point peace plan of the tripartite CGDK.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK PROVIDES ROUNDUP OF BATTLE REPORTS

28 March-3 April

BK040844 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 28 March to 3 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 28 March reports that DK forces attacked Kang Keng township near Kompong Som Airport on 25 March, Peuk commune in Kroch Chhma district in Kompong Cham Province on 24 March, Kandaol commune in Kompong Trach district of Kampot Province on 18 March, and a commune in Pailin district of Battambang Province on 23 March and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Peam Ta, Leach, and Kampot battlefields from 3 to 26 March, killing or wounding 137 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 commune office buildings, 1 truck, 1 rice milling machine, 7 barracks, and some weapons and ammunition; and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 29 March, DK forces attacked and broke up Vietnamese commune administrations in Peareang district of Prey Veng Province on 26 March, in Cheung Prey district of Kompong Cham Province on 25 March, and in Thmar Puok district of Battambang Province on 25 March; ambushed 3 troop trucks in an area between Koup and Samraong on Route 68 on 25 March; and conducted other activities on Mondolkiri, Pailin, south Sisophon, Sisophon, and Siem Reap battlefields between 10 and 25 March, killing or wounding 176 Vietnamese soldiers; dispersing and disintegrating 4 Vietnamese commune administrations; destroying 88 assorted weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 4 barracks, 3 trucks, 1 power generator, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 35 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 10 villages and 3 Cambodian soldiers on the battlefield east of Phnom Penh and 4 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 30 March reports that DK forces killed or wounded 252 Vietnamese soldiers during attacks at Moung district seat on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 25 March, at 3 villages in Kompong Tralach district on Tonle Sap battlefield on 23 March, at a commune in Udong district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 18 and 23 March, and at a village on south Battambang battlefield and in actions launched on Peam Ta, south Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Moung-Pursat, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, and east Battambang battlefield from 10 to 26 March. They also destroyed 46 assorted guns, 9 trucks, 1 district office building, 5 commune office buildings, 66 barracks, 55 Vietnamese houses, 3 large

warehouses, 1 rice and paddy storehouse, 4 waterpumps and power generators, 2 motorboats, 18 boats, 2 12-hp boat engines, 1 bridge, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 16 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 10 villages and 310 inhabitants on Moung-Pursat battlefield and 2 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 March reports that DK forces attacked Vietnamese administrative networks at Phnum Bat and Phsa Dek communes in Ponhea Loe district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 24 and 25 March, at Krek Commune in Ponhea Krek district on east Kompong Cham battlefield between 20 and 22 March, at Chambak and Russel Kev communes in Prek Prasap district on Kratie battlefield on 27 March, at Sala Visal and Kompong Svay communes in Kompong Svay district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 and 24 March, and at Damnak Kantuot commune in Kompong Trach district on Kampot battlefield on 25 March; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, western Leach, Kompong Cham, Kompong Som, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Moung, and northwest Phnom Penh battlefields between 18 and 28 March, killing or wounding 179 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying Vietnamese administrative networks at 7 communes and 7 villages, 11 guns, 6 commune office buildings, 13 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 13 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on east Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 April reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrations at Kompong Kdei commune in Sot Nikom district on Siem Reap battlefield on 21 March, at Trapeang Chan commune in Baribo district on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 13 March, and at Sre Khnong and Thmei communes in Chhuk District on Kampot battlefield on 20 and 27 March; ambushed a Soviet T-54 tank at Totoeng Thngai dam on north Phnom Penh battlefield on 24 March; attacked a Vietnamese divisional position at Tuol Chheu Buon Daeum in Muk Kampul district on north Phnom Penh battlefield on 28 March; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Peam Ta, north Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Siem Reap battlefields including results from Battambang town from 13 to 29 March, killing or wounding 470 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 208 assorted weapons, 5 tanks, 9 trucks, 20 motorcycles, 13 field radios, 3 military training centers, 11 warehouses storing ammunition and war materiel, 4 paddy storehouses, 5 rice mills, 100 barrels of fuel oil, 2 large foundries, 2 tractors, 264 barracks, 200 bicycles, and some war materiel; seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 1 district seat, 2 townships, 6 communes, and 68 villages on Battambang battlefield and 6 villages on Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 April reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in Peareang district on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 28 March, in Cheung Prey district on Kompong Cham battlefield on 25 March, in Kompong Svay district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 25 and 28 March, and in Sot Nikom district on Siem Reap battlefield on 21 March; ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Varin district on Siem Reap battlefield on 15 March and a Vietnamese battalion in Stoung district on Kompong Thom battlefield on 23 March, and Vietnamese trucks on

various battlefields; and conducted various other activities on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields between 17 and 28 March, killing or wounding 213 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 31 guns, 7 trucks, 2 barrels of gasoline, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield, 5 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield, 10 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield, and 2,200 inhabitants on Siem Reap battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 April, DK forces raided Prey Nop district town and a regimental command headquarters on Kompong Som battlefield on 31 March; dismantled the Vietnamese administrations at 4 villages in Cheung Prey district on Kompong Cham battlefield on 30 March, at 4 communes along the Mekong River in Kroch Chhma district on 31 March, and at Pongro commune in Chhlong district on Kratie battlefield on 29 March; ambushed 5 Vietnamese trucks on Samlot battlefield on 26 March, 1 truck on Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 30 March, and a Vietnamese battalion on Kompong Thom battlefield on 28 March; and conducted other activities on Samlot, Moung, Leach, Kompong Thom, Kratie, and Chhep battlefields from 20 to 30 March, killing or wounding 181 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 83 assorted weapons, 7 trucks, 4 commune office buildings, 1 materiel warehouse, 2 paddy and rice warehouses, 1 cloth warehouse, 2 2-watt telegraph sets, 15 bicycles, 43 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 17 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

#### 4-10 April

BK111119 [Editorial report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 4-10 April:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 April reports DK forces killed 156 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 176 others; destroyed 11 assorted guns, 3 trucks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seized some arms, ammunition, and war materiel during actions conducted on Kratie battlefield on 31 March, on Pailin battlefield between 27 March and 1 April, south Sisophon battlefield from 20 March to 1 April, on western Leach battlefield on 31 March and 1 April, on north Sisophon battlefield between 30 March and 1 April, and on Koh Kong battlefield from 17 to 18 March.

At 2315 GMT on 5 April VONADK reports that as a result of actions launched against Vietnamese troops on south Battambang battlefield on 30 March, on Kompong Thom battlefield on 21 March, on Kompong Speu battlefield on 1 April, on west Battambang battlefield on 1 April, on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 31 March, on Leach battlefield on 30 March, in Cheung Prey District on 30 March, and again on Moung-Pursat and Kompong Speu battlefields on 30 and 31 March, DK forces killed and wounded 75 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantled Vietnamese administrations in 1 commune and 2 villages; destroyed 14 guns, 1 truck, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 2 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages on south Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 April, DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese vessel in Mekong River on 1 April; attacked 4 Vietnamese trucks moving from Hill 210 to Veal Thom on Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 2 April and a Vietnamese truck convoy along Route 4 on 2 April; and conducted various other activities on Chhep and Kompong Thom battlefields on 23 and 24 March and 4 April, killing and wounding 73 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 22 guns, 7 trucks, 1 vessel, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 410 mines and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 April reports DK forces attacked the Vietnamese village and commune administrative networks in Prek Prasap District on Kratie battlefield on 1 April, in Chruoy Sdau commune on south Sisophon battlefield on 2 April, in Kampot and Tuk Meas Districts on Kampot battlefield between 29 March and 3 April, and in Ban Pong commune on Stung Treng battlefield on 13 March; ambushed the Vietnamese soldiers on south Sisophon battlefield on 2 April, on Kampot battlefield on 28 March, on Route 4 battlefield on 1 and 3 April, and on Route 7 on 14 March; and conducted various other activities on Leach, Kampot, Chhep, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 22 March to 3 April, killing and wounding 154 Vietnamese enemies; dispersing Vietnamese administrations in 14 villages and 3 communes; destroying 9 guns, 3 trucks, 1 tractor, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on Kratie battlefield, 7 villages on Sisophon battlefield, and 2 villages on Kampot battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 8 April VONADK reports that in actions launched in Kompong Tralach District on 26 March, in Toek Phos District on 23 March, in Moung District on 26 and 28 March, in Krakor District on 30 March, in Prey Chhor District on 26 March, in Sre Ambel District on 4 April, in Chamka Leu District on 30 March, in Phnum Srok District on 31 March, and on Moung-Pursat, Kompong Cham, Peam Ta, Leach, Koh Kong Leu, north Sisophon, northwest Phnom Penh, and south Sisophon battlefields between 23 March and 5 April, DK forces killed and wounded 139 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed Vietnamese administrations in 6 villages and 7 communes, 28 weapons, 8 commune office buildings, 34 barracks, 3 boats, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 15 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 12 villages on Pursat battlefield and 5 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 April reports that in actions launched on Kompong Som, Kompong Chhnang, north Battambang, Pailin, Kompong Thom, Moung-Pursat, northwest Phnom Penh, north Sisophon, and south Sisophon battlefields from 26 March to 7 April, DK forces killed and wounded 162 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a train, 43 weapons, 660 meters of railroad track, 2 tanks, 1 truck, 1 25-meter bridge, 1 ammunition depot, 2 barracks, and some materiel; dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in 2 communes; seized 2 weapons and some war materiel; and freed 4 villages on north Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 April, in actions launched on Tonle Sap, Leach, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, south Sisophon, Kampot and Kratie battlefields from 1 to 7 April, DK forces killed 62 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 65 others; destroyed the Vietnamese administrative networks in 2 communes, 12 weapons, 2 boats, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; seized 6 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 3 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield.

18-24 April

BK250601 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 18-24 April:

At 2315 GMT on 18 April the radio reports that in actions launched on north Sisophon, south Battambang, Moun, Battambang, Samlot, Pailin, Peam Ta, Leach, Siem Reap, Koh Kong, Route 4, south Sisophon, and northwest Phnom Penh battlefields between 1 and 16 April, DK forces killed or wounded 322 Vietnamese enemies; dismantled 1 commune administration and 4 village administrations; destroyed 27 assorted guns, 7 trucks, 2 ammunition and materiel depots, 1 Vietnamese military training school, 4 commune offices, 1 large rice milling machine, 1 powerplant, 2 gasoline depots, 1 tractor, 1 bridge, 1 250-watt radio, and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel; seized 6 guns and some ammunition and war materiel. The radio states DK forces liberated 30 commune and village militiamen, 10 prisoners, 2 communes, and 13 villages on the north Sisophon battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 April, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrations at Vihear Luong in Ponhea Loe District on 9 April, at communes in Kompong Chhnang Province's Rolea P'ier District and Kompong Thom Province's Santuk and Kompong Svay Districts between 10 and 15 April, and in Kompong Som on 11 April, and conducted other activites on Kompong Chhnang, Takeo, Kampot, northwest Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, Kompong Som, and Kompong Thom battlefield between 9 and 15 April, killing or wounding 124 Vietnamese soldiers destroying the Vietnamese administration in 1 district seat, 4 communes, and 8 villages; destroying 25 guns, 80 meters of railroad track, 2 commune office buildings, 2 tractors, 1 waterpump, 1 saw, 3 paddy stores, 2 military uniform depots, 12 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 18 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages and a platoon of Cambodian soldiers on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield and 2 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 20 April the radio reports that DK forces dismantled the Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 5 villages in Tuk Meas District on Kampot battlefield on 13 and 14 April and at Treng Commune in Battambang District on 14 April; cut 30 meters of railroad track at Kouk Trom on south Battambang battlefield on 12 April; attacked a Vietnamese battalion at Bos Bong on south Sisophon battlefield on 14 April; and conducted various other activites on Pailin, Koh Kong Kraom, south Sisophon, Battambang, and Kampot battlefields from 6 to 16 April. They killed or wounded 219 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 4 aircraft, 51 assorted guns, 1 aircraft control command, 3 Soviet field radio stations, 4 Soviet advisers' offices, 1 radar station, 2 commune office buildings, 1 ammunition depot, 1 weapons depot, 13 motor vehicles, 6 three-wheeled motorcycles, 12 telephones, 6 typewriters, 7 houses, 30 meters of railroad track, 1 road roller, 1 bridge, 100,000 liters of diesel oil, and some ammunition and war materiel; seized 6 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on Kampot battlefield and 7 villages on Pailin battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 April reports that in actions launched against the Vietnamese enemies in Bakan District on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 11 and 13 April, in Kong Pisei District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 7 April,

in Phnum Sruoch District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 4 April, on Route 4 battlefield on 6 and 12 April, and on Koh Kong Leu, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Battambang battlefields between 10 and 18 April, DK forces killed or wounded 91 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed the Vietnamese administrations at 1 commune and 9 villages, 1 commune office building, 1 gun, 1 truck, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 1 gun and some materiel; and liberated 2 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield and 4 villages on Kompong Speu battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 April, DK forces killed or wounded 146 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed the Vietnamese administrations in 13 villages and 2 communes, destroyed 21 weapons, 1 commune office building, 5 barracks, 330 meters of railroad track, 2 boat engines, 2 boats, and some war materiel; seized 5 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on north Battambang battlefield and 5 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield in actions launched in Snagke District on 11 April, in Svay Teap District on 16 April, in Moung District on 10 April, in Toek Phos District on 8 April, in Cheung Prey District on 13 April, in Sandan District on 16 April, in Kompong Chhnang Province on 13 April, on north Battambang battlefield on 12 April, on Tonle Sap battlefield on 12 April, and on western Leach, Koh Kong Kraom, north of Phnom Penh, east Kompong Cham, Moung-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 9 and 20 April.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 April reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese administrative networks in Puok District on 8 April, Kompong Svay District on 19 April, in Baray District on 12 April, and in Samlot District on 14 April; ambushed a Vietnamese regiment in Puok District on 11 April and a regiment in Kompong Svay District on 12 April; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, and Battambang battlefields between 8 and 19 April. They killed or wounded 147 Vietnamese soldiers; dismantled the Vietnamese administrative networks in 2 villages and 5 communes; destroyed 18 weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 2 warehouses, 1 paddy stock, 1 ammunition depot, 1 C-25 radio, 3 boats, 11 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 16 weapons and some war materiel; and liberated 2 communes on Siem Reap battlefield and 2 villages on Samlot battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 April, DK forces attacked the Vietnamese "enemies" in Phsa Chas and Phsa o Russei markets in Phnom Penh on 17 April; routed a Vietnamese company west of Roka Pram in Tbong Khmum District on East Kompong Cham battlefield on 18 April, a Vietnamese battalion in Thmar Puok District on north Sisophon battlefield on 16 April, and a Vietnamese platoon in Thmar Puok District on 13 April; ambushed a Vietnamese truck moving from Dang Tong on Samlot battlefield on 16 April, 2 Vietnamese trucks moving from Samlot District seat on 18 April, and 3 trucks moving to Smach on Samlot battlefield on 19 April; and conducted various other activities on north Sisophon and Pailin battlefields from 10 to 20 April, killing or wounding 172 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 8 guns, 6 trucks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing some war materiel.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ON APRIL BATTLE RESULTS

BK020429 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has received various reports on the CGDK forces' attacks against Vietnamese troops in many places in Battambang, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, which resulted in heavy Vietnamese casualties. These reports say:

On 5 April, at 1030, KPNLF combatants clashed with Vietnamese aggressor troops at the 7 January dam in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, killing six Vietnamese soldiers on the spot. On 8 April, at 0730, KPNLF combatants conducting a mission in the interior clashed with a company of Vietnamese soldiers at Pralay Thno village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. The Vietnamese soldiers disengaged after 20 minutes of fighting. The KPNLF forces pursued these Vietnamese soldiers and engaged them again at Boeng Tim village, Sangke District, for 30 minutes. Casualties on both sides were unknown.

On 9 April, at 1300, KPNLF combatants engaged Vietnamese forces at Don Prea village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. This battle lasted for 10 minutes and resulted in three Vietnamese wounded.

On the same day, KPNLF combatants in cooperation with DK forces attacked some 40 Vietnamese soldiers in Pralay Thno village, Sangke District, Battambang Province. The 30-minute battle resulted in two Vietnamese killed and three wounded.

On 11 April, a group of KPNLF combatants in cooperation with DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers in the vicinity of Veal Dangkiep Kdam, Sangke District, Battambang, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. On the same day, KPNLF and DK forces coordinated their attack against a Vietnamese position at Boeng Tim monastery, Ta Pon commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. Following fierce fighting, the combatants of both factions completely destroyed the Vietnamese position, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and seizing all materiel from the position. Also on the same day, a group of KPNLF combatants cooperated with DK forces in attacking a position of the Vietnamese 72d Division southwest of Prasat village, 4.5 km from Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding some others, seizing 1 RPD machinegun, and destroying 1 82-mm mortar and 1 60-mm mortar.

On 19 April, CGDK forces harassed a number of Vietnamese soldiers belonging to the 9th Division based at Samraong commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. The fighting lasted for 20 minutes. The CGDK forces killed two Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others.

On 21 April, 100 DK soldiers harassed a position of the Vietnamese 7704th Experts Unit at Prey Damrei village, Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. The 30-minute attack resulted in two Vietnamese killed.

On 24 April, a group of KPNLF combatants clashed for 15 minutes with 30 Vietnamese soldiers northeast of Preav village, Poipet District, Battambang Province. Four KPNLF soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. Vietnamese losses were unknown.

On 25 April, at 0930, KPNLF combatants clashed for 25 minutes with a company of Vietnamese soldiers at Kao Khang Cheung village, Battambang District, Battambang Province. A Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded.

On 26 April, at 0830, KPNLF combatants clashed with 56 Vietnamese soldiers at Samraong village, Battambang District, Battambang Province. Two Vietnamese soldiers were seriously injured.

On 27 April, some 30 ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] combatants from the 1st Division clashed with 90 Vietnamese soldiers at Koul village, Don Sok commune, Srei Snam District, Oddar Meanchey Province. During the 10-minute fight, the ANS forces killed three Vietnamese soldiers on the spot. The ANS side suffered no losses.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SRV BOMBS, STRAFES PEOPLE IN KOMPONG CHAM

BK050351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
4 Apr 86

[*"News commentary": "The Vietnamese Aggressors Used Planes to Bomb and Strafe our People in Cheung Prey District, Massacring Scores of Them in a Most Brutal and Savage Manner"*]

[Text] On 25 March, the Vietnamese sent 3 planes to bomb and strafe our people who were harvesting their dry-season rice crop in the Boeng Trav area, Cheung Prey commune, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, killing 3 people and wounding 4 others; killing 36 oxen and buffalos, and destroying 4 carts.

The Vietnamese aggressors' use of planes to bomb and strafe our innocent people and destroy their property in such a cruel and savage manner clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressors have sunk more deeply in all kinds of difficulties as they cannot do anything against our National Army. On the contrary, the latter is launching increasingly heavy attacks against them everywhere in the country--hitting major positions and strategic points on the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, inside and around Phnom Penh, and in various important cities--causing serious setbacks, confusion, and heavy losses to the Vietnamese aggressors and keeping them in a permanent state of panic and despair. Moreover, this also clearly shows the stubbornness of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who persist in occupying Cambodia and massacring our people most brutally and savagely every day.

In the face of such criminal, brutal, and savage acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our Cambodian people pledge to unite as one with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously until we win total victory.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK ON CGDK ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

BK111434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer's newsroom has received additional reports on military activities of the armed forces of the Cambodian coalition government.

According to the report, at 1900 on 28 March the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] and the army of the Democratic Kampuchean side encircled a Vietnamese camp at Prasat Sangke village 10 km north of Battambang provincial seat. Fierce fighting lasted for 3 hours and 10 minutes. As a result, 3 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 4 others were wounded, and 25 sacks of rice and some war materiel were seized. At 0900 on 31 March, the KPNLF combatants in cooperation with the ANS attacked a Vietnamese position at a place 400 meters from Chek Kbaon village, Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. This fighting lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. As a result, 50 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 28 others were wounded. The two groups of the nationalist armies suffered no losses.

On 27 March, 45 combatants from the 306th Commando Unit of the ANS 3d Division ambushed 75 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers from the 20th Battalion in an area near (Kouk Chen), Angkor Pheah commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province, while they were transporting wounded soldiers from Kouk Dong in Varin District of Oddar Meanchey Province. After 10 minutes of fighting, two Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers, including a platoon commander, were killed and two others were wounded. The ANS combatants suffered no losses.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK CLAIMS VIETNAMESE POSITIONS, CONVOY HIT

BK160625 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Siem Ta battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army attacked and liberated two Vietnamese battalion positions at O Angkam and Banteay Pet Sep garrison west of Siem Ta.

At O Angkam position, we killed 30 Vietnamese Army soldiers on the spot and wounded another 45; destroyed an assortment of 27 weapons; 1200 80-mm mortar shells, 130 360-mm mortar shells, 15 cases of AK ammunition, 10 cases of M-30 ammunition, a 2-watt radio, a rice stock containing 95 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 18 AK's, 5 B-40's, a 60-mm mortar, 150 B-40 rockets, 50 60-mm mortar shells, 70 uniforms, 50 rucksacks, and a quantity of war materiel.

At Banteay Pet Sip garrison position, we killed 20 and wounded another 30; 2 bodies were left on the battlefield. We destroyed 25 assorted weapons, 1,000 meters of telephone wire, 2 rice stocks, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 2 B-40's, 20 rucksacks, 2 telephones, and some Vietnamese documents.

South Sisophon battlefield: On 10 April, our National Army ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese convoy between Bavel and Ampil Pram Daeum. We destroyed 4 trucks on the spot; killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 20, and another 4 were taken prisoner; destroyed 20 assorted weapons and all ammunition and war materiel on the trucks; and seized 5 AK's and some war materiel.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ATTACKS BY ANS-DK ARMY IN SIEM REAP

BK170959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The ANS Supreme Command reports that units from ANS successfully cooperated with the army of the Democratic Kampuchean side in an attack against Vietnamese soldiers in Prey Chruk village, Prey Chruk commune, in Puok District, Siem Reap Province. This report says that on 6 April, a special regiment of the ANS--with units selected from the 429th and 426th battalions and the ANS high command--cooperated with the Democratic Kampuchean Army in attacking and destroying a Vietnamese position in Prey Chruk village, Prey Chruk commune, Puok District in Siem Reap Province. This report also says that during this attack, nationalist soldiers destroyed the Vietnamese position and a bridge. We burnt down a fuel depot containing 600 liters of fuel, a paddy stock containing 1,000 sacks of paddy, 3 barracks, and a rice stock containing 500 sacks of rice; and seized 12 assorted weapons, including 6 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 2 SK's, and a carbine, and some war materiel. The report also adds that during the attack, nationalist combatants captured a Heng Samrin prisoner named (Teanh Pha), aged 20, who was forced to walk in front of the Vietnamese to face bullets of nationalist soldiers.

There is also a report saying that on 8 April, at 0900, combatants captured a Heng Samrin prisoner named (Teanh Pha), aged 20, who was forced to walk in front of the Vietnamese to face bullets of nationalist soldiers.

There is also a report saying that on 8 April, at 0900, combatants from ANS' 12th regiment and the special regiment of the 1st brigade [Kang Pol] with the cooperation of the KPLNF side, clashed with 200 Vietnamese soldiers near Kouk Roka village, Kroch Kor commune, Kralanh District in Siem Reap Province. The first battle lasted 20 minutes and forced all Vietnamese soldiers to retreat. On the same day, after this retreat, at 0930, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers reorganized their forces to continue the battle. The second clash occurred in Bat village, Don Peng commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. This lasted for 4 hours after which the Vietnamese retreated to Ta Kuoy village. During these two clashes, 14 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another 16 wounded. Our nationalist forces did not suffer any losses. We seized some war materiel.

On 11 April, at 1215, a special regiment of ANS with the cooperation of the Democratic Kampuchean Army clashed with 800 Vietnamese soldiers near the villages of Kouk and Chheu Krey in Angkor Pheas commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. The clash which lasted for 2.45 hours resulted in 40 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 60 wounded. There is no report on the losses of the CGDK forces.

Another report says that on 1 April, a group of Democratic Kampuchean Army soldiers ambushed a Vietnamese platoon near Bar Tang Su village in Pailin District, Battambang Province. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another four wounded.

On 11 April, 70 soldiers from the Democratic Kampuchean Army with a 100-mm cannon attacked a Vietnamese position belonging to the 330th Division with 30 soldiers in Katanamondol District and killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another. A soldier of the Democratic Kampuchean Army was killed and another two wounded.

/12858  
CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK RIDICULES SRV'S ATTEMPT TO SEAL OFF BORDER

BK190810 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Political commentary: "Have the Vietnamese Been Successful in Their Efforts To Seal Off the Cambodian-Thai Border?"]

[Text] There was a report recently that Vietnam has almost completed its campaign of forcing the Cambodian people to build fences to seal off the Cambodian-Thai border. In sealing off the border, the Vietnamese have massively and forcibly mobilized Cambodians to clear brush, dig canals, erect fences, plant mines, and lay barbed wire no matter how many Cambodians die or get sick. In so doing, the Vietnamese aim to prevent the forces of the CGDK from infiltrating into the interior and causing disturbances in the areas far from the border.

Let us have a closer look to see whether Vietnam has achieved any success in this scheme. We can divide the long Cambodian-Thai borderline into three major parts, namely northern, central, and southern. According to reports we have received, the Vietnamese have almost completely sealed off the central part of the border. This region is mostly a flat country with some forest. As for the northern and southern parts, they are mostly mountainous and densely forested areas. It is not easy for the Vietnamese to do anything there.

Currently, this border fence network seems totally ineffective to stop the combat activities of the CGDK forces. Since the beginning of the Vietnamese campaign to set up these fences, the activities of the CGDK forces have not ceased to increase in intensity and have spread to almost all provinces and sectors of Cambodia's hinterland. The war being waged by the CGDK forces is a guerrilla warfare. We do not need any major base. We can very well survive by depending on the population and we enjoy the support of the people. For this reason, the effort to seal off the border seems not to have affected the armed resistance. On the contrary, the Vietnamese plan to close the border can only seriously affect the innocent Cambodian people, especially those citizens fleeing from the communist regime of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Moreover, this plan has further exposed to the Cambodian people Vietnam's odious, ugly colors in causing misery to the Khmer with the least regard

for humanitarian feelings. We observe that this plan has brought upon the Cambodian people all kinds of misery, hardship, and danger from malaria, dysentery, lack of medicines, mine blasts that cause losses of arms and legs, and so on. Furthermore, the coalition government forces have also stepped up attacks against the Vietnamese, which shows that this plan to seal off the border, though nearing its final stage, cannot stop the fighting of the CGDK forces. The failure of this plan should show the Vietnamese that they just cannot stay and occupy Cambodia.

The CGDK's 8-point proposal for the settlement of the Cambodian problem is the best opportunity for Vietnam to pull itself out of the Cambodian quagmire. If they do not jump at this opportunity to settle the problem through political means, the Vietnamese will never be able to withstand the patriotic spirit of the Cambodian people with this fence network or even with eight more layers of such defensive fences. The patriotic spirit of the Khmer is born from within the hearts of the Cambodian children who love peace. It does not filter through the border from Thailand as the Vietnamese think it does. Where there is indignation, there is struggle. The Vietnamese should know best about this.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK REPORTS ANS, KPNLA COOPERATION IN ATTACKS

BK190724 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Our VOK newsroom has received a report on the attacks of the CGDK forces against Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap Province. A report from the Supreme Command of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] revealed that on 8 April ANS combatants from Commando Unit No 404 cooperated with the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA] in launching an attack on Vietnamese forces in Chumrom Reach Village, Kraol Kou Commune, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. In the 1-and-1/2-hour battle, the two noncommunist nationalist forces killed seven Vietnamese soldiers, including Major (Nguyen Hong), 39, deputy commander of the Puok region. Several other Vietnamese soldiers were wounded and a Soviet-made AK rifle was seized. The two noncommunist nationalist groups suffered two killed and one injured.

On 10 April, the ANS combatants of Commando Unit No 404 attacked the Vietnamese forces in Khya Village, Cha Commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province. One Vietnamese soldier was killed and another was wounded. On the same day, 50 combatants of the DK side of the CGDK forces launched a surprise attack against a Vietnamese transportation convoy in Ampil Pram Daeum Village, Mongkol Borei District, Battambang Province, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 25 others. They destroyed four trucks.

On 12 April, some 50 KPNLA combatants clashed with 60 Heng Samrin soldiers north of Ta Ma Village, 4 km from Sisophon. No reports on casualties of either side during the 10-minute battle are available.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK SAYS BATTLE SITUATION FAVORS DK FORCES

BK300558 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GNT  
29 Apr 86

[Station editorial: "The Situation on the Battlefield at the End of the Current 8th Dry Season Has Developed More Favorably for the Cambodian People's Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] Since the middle of March, we have seen that the large-scale offensive plan for the 8th dry season which the Vietnamese aggressors have been preparing since the 7th dry season has basically failed. This means that the Vietnamese enemy has failed to seal off the western border, cut our transport routes into the interior of the country, and prevent our National Army's forces from launching attacks against them inside Cambodia, including the areas around and inside Phnom Penh. So how has the situation on the entire Cambodian battlefield developed? We are now at the end of April, which is the end of the 8th dry season. Rain has started to fall in the various forest and mountainous areas, particularly along Cambodia's western border. During the past 6 weeks the Vietnamese aggressors have made great but futile efforts to extricate themselves on the second group of battle-fields, in the western border, and on the battlefields around the Tonle Sap lake and around Phnom Penh. In fact, they have suffered more seriously due to the attacks by our heroic Democratic Kampuchean National Army which has effectively coordinated our three forces--the National Army's force, the force of the Cambodian people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, and the force of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the ranks of the Vietnamese enemy. Our National Army has further implemented our new five attack tactics more vigorously and effectively in the attacks against the Vietnamese enemy on all battlefields throughout Cambodia.

During this 6-week period at the end of this 8th dry season, thanks to the good coordination of the three forces, our National Army won many resounding, greater victories and has continued to strangle the Vietnamese aggressors, pinning them down everywhere. For example, in the first group of battle-fields, on 28 March we attacked the Vietnamese enemies in Battambang town, destroying many positions and strategic points, hundreds of thousands of metric tons of weapons and war materiel, many warehouses and depots containing rice, paddy, and war materiel; killing or wounding 290 Vietnamese soldiers; and liberating Sangke township, 2 townships, 6 communes, and 68

villages in the suburbs and around Battambang town. On 15 and 16 April, our National Army and the people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Kompong Thom town for the third time. We destroyed many positions and strategic points of the Vietnamese enemy, including an important strategic bridge--150 meters long--on Route 6. On 16 April, our National Army and the people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers attacked Pochentong Airport for the second time, killing or wounding 86 Vietnamese enemies and destroying 4 Soviet aircraft, 9 130-mm and 105-mm mortars, a large quantity of assorted weapons, a depot containing rockets, bombs, and ammunition which exploded and burned throughout the night, and many other important strategic points. On 10 and 17 April, we attacked the Vietnamese enemies at Phsa Chas, Phsa O Russei, and Vat Phnom in the middle of Phnom Penh, causing great panic to the Vietnamese enemy in Phnom Penh. Moreover, we launched attacks to sweep the enemies, liberate villages and communes, and disperse the village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese aggressors every day in the five provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, and Kompong Chhnang, and various other areas around Phnom Penh. In the second group of battlefields, our National Army has coordinated the three forces, implemented our seven attack methods, and carried out activities to smash the Vietnamese manpower, sweep their positions, and cut off their transport routes repeatedly. We have swept, smashed, and liberated many important strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemies on these battlefields, thus obstructing and causing almost total failure to the Vietnamese enemies' plan to seal off the border. For example, on 12 April, we attacked and liberated two Vietnamese positions on O Angkam and Banteay Patsip on Peam Ta battlefield, killing or wounding 125 Vietnamese soldiers. The next morning--13 April--we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position west of Peam Ta. On 14 April, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position on Hill 971 west of Peam Ta, killing or wounding 50 Vietnamese soldiers. On 12 April, we attacked and took control of the position of the Vietnamese enemies' 812th Artillery Regiment located on Hill 147 on Sisophon battlefield south of Route 5, killing or wounding 34 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying many artillery pieces.

In the third group of battlefields, our National Army has coordinated the three forces more effectively and implemented our five attack tactics in a more lively way. Our National Army has attacked and dismantled village and commune administrations of the Vietnamese enemies in all districts and communes. Every day we dispersed many village and commune administrations, expanded our liberated zone and guerrilla base more broadly, liberated many people from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors, and freed more fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators forced to serve the Vietnamese enemies.

All of this has caused great changes to the political and military geography of the third group of battlefields. Many regions have turned from being the zone under temporary control of the Vietnamese enemies into a liberated zone and guerrilla base. Many regions under temporary control by the Vietnamese enemies have become hot and active guerrilla areas to the point that the Vietnamese aggressors could no longer control or use them in the service of their war of aggression in Cambodia.

In sum, during the past 1 and 1/2 months at the end of this 8th dry season, the situation on the entire Cambodian battlefield has advanced to a significant extent in favor of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This situation has become increasingly unfavorable to the Vietnamese enemies.

For this reason, it can be said that we end this 8th dry season with success by totally smashing and dispersing the Vietnamese aggressors' 8th dry-season offensive plan. Tomorrow we are entering the 8th rainy season with lofty determination to further coordinate the three forces more effectively and closely, implement our new five attack tactics in the first and third groups of battlefields more actively, and carry on our offensive in accordance with our seven attack methods more effectively in the second group of battlefields along the western border in order to fulfill our 8th rainy-season plan with total victory, thus creating good conditions for our advance in the coming dry seasons.

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CSO: 4212/73

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE--His Excellency Dhanabalan, minister of foreign affairs of Singapore, sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, on 2 April congratulating him on the outcome of the CGDK leaders' 15-17 March meeting in Beijing and voicing support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. The message reads in full as follows: To Samdech President of the CGDK: Samdech, I praise the successful outcome of the 15-17 March meeting of the CGDK leaders in Beijing. I am happy with the unity of the three CGDK leaders as it will allow the international community to clearly see that the CGDK is waging a persistent struggle to liberate Cambodia from foreign occupation. Singapore supports the 8-point proposal of the CGDK, which clearly specifies the major components for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. This proposal shows the flexibility of the CGDK which deserves the support of the international community. Nevertheless, Vietnam has rejected this proposal. Singapore hopes that Vietnam will reconsider this proposal with greater attention when Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visits Hanoi in April 1986. Please, accept my highest regards. [Signed] Dhanabalan. [Text]  
[(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Apr 86 BK] /12858

LAUREL REPLY TO SAMPHAN--I acknowledged with profound gratitude the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of my election as vice president, prime minister, and foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines. I am happy to affirm that the Philippine Government will strive to strengthen the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the Philippines and the CGDK. At the same time, the Philippine Government will continue to support the goal of the Cambodian people to free their fatherland from foreign occupation. Please accept my highest considerations. [Signed] Salvador Laurel, vice president and foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines. ["Recent" reply from Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel to Khieu Samphan's congratulatory message] [Text]  
[(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SRV AIR OPERATIONS--On 26 March, the Vietnamese enemies sent three planes to bomb and strafe our people in Boeng Veng village, Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, killing three people and seven buffalo and wounding an inhabitant and a number of buffalo. In the current 8th dry season, the

Vietnamese aggressors have suffered more serious defeats than in the past. They have failed to harm our National Army. On the contrary, our National Army has intensified attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields. Our National Army has dismantled the Vietnamese administrations in various villages and communes and caused serious losses to the Vietnamese aggressors in terms of manpower and war materiel. In such a situation, the Vietnamese aggressors have been compelled to resort to intervention by aircraft in an attempt to boost the morale of those wounded and disabled soldiers and of those who have lost the will to fight and who have kept deserting their ranks and the battlefields. Moreover, this is an attempt to exterminate our Cambodian race and massacre our people. Our people greatly resent these Vietnamese crimes. They have pledged to unite with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Apr 86 BK] /12858

KHMER ROUGE BATTLE SUCCESSES--According to the Supreme Command Information Office, in March Khieu Samphan's Cambodian resistance forces succeeded in killing some 3,188 Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers, wounding 3,312 others, and taking 6 prisoners in fighting in 61 locations from the Thai border to the edge of Phnom Penh City. The scene of heaviest fighting was Pailin District, Battambang Province, where 640 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 663 others wounded. The report said in late March CGDK forces attacked strategic Vietnamese positions in Battambang, inflicting great losses--including the death of two Soviet advisers and a senior Vietnamese commander--and damage to the Bek Chan Airport and arms and oil depots. The Vietnamese now have to deploy rockets to defend the Battambang City. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Apr 86 p 2 BK] /12858

VILLAGES, COMMUNES 'LIBERATED'--On 13 April, in the morning, our National Army swept and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks along Stoeng Sen River above Kompong Thom provincial seat from villages and communes at Tang Krasau on the west bank of the river in Santuk District and the east bank of the river in Kompong Svay District to villages and communes at Chheuteal in Sandan District, a stretch of 48 km. We killed 5 and wounded 6 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 4 commune offices and a number of weapons and some war materiel; seized 3 AK's, 10 sacks of rice, 10 sacks of salt, and 3 cans of diesel; liberated 4 communes--Tang Krasau in Santuk District, Koul, Khleung, and Chheuteal in Sandan District--and 37 villages: Tang Krasau, Chheu Trup, Prek Sdei, Choam, Chapel Yeang, Baoh, (?Khoch), Choap Boeng, Truoy, Traeung, Boeng Khek, Tumnop, Tral Thmei, Anlung Leng, Chol Chhuo, Roka Chuo, Toek Vil, Trakuo, Khleung, Choa, Pou Andet, Chheam Khleung, Kompong Chhuk, Tuol Thmar, Toek Andong, Kompong Thvea, Bak Srei, O Ta Teal, Tuol, Pongro, Chheuteal Chrum, Koul, Cha, Kompong Thom, Svay, Sereireach, and Kompong Lven. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /12858

DPRK SUPPORTS PEACE PROPOSAL--Please let our CGDK know that His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, on behalf of the DPRK and in his own name, has expressed full support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian issue politically and peacefully. His Excellency President Kim Il-song, eminent leader of the Korean people, warmly praised this fine CGDK initiative. With highest consideration.  
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk [Dated] 10 April 1986. [10 April message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Vice President Khieu Samphan] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SAMPHAN GREETS HYONG-SOP--To His Excellency Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Pyongyang: Respected chairman, the Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the CGDK, and I have closely followed the fifth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in Pyongyang, being held since 7 April. We firmly believe that, based on the victory scored by the great Korean people under the clear-sighted leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and beloved and respected leader of the Korean people; and Kim Chong-il, beloved leader of the Korean people, the session will score splendid results in preparing conditions for the eminent Korean people and the DPRK and in its efforts to advance the reunification of the Korean fatherland. We wish His Excellency Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee, and members of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK success in their noble work. Please accept my highest consideration. [Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 10 April 1986  
[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs [10 April greeting message from CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan to President of DPRK People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

SRV ARTILLERY POST DESTROYED--South Sisophon battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army attacked and destroyed a position of the 812th Artillery Regiment located on Hill 147. After a 15-minute battle, we completely controlled this position. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 22 others. We destroyed three 122-mm and two 105-mm cannons, a DK-75 gun, an 82-mm mortar, an artillery shell depot, and a rice stock; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. Siem Ta battlefield: On 14 April, our National Army attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position on Hill 971 west of Siem Ta [Preah Vihear Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed 30 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, wounded 20 others, and took a prisoner. We destroyed 16 AK's, 6 B-40's, and some war materiel; and seized 9 AK's, 3 B-40's, 10 cases of AK ammunition, 150 B-40 rockets, 100 60-mm mortar shells, and some war materiel. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

**PAKISTAN PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS**--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, has received a message from His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, extending warm greetings to him on the 11th founding anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodia's traditional new year. The message said: Samdech: On behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan and in my own name, I am very happy to express to you and the friendly Cambodian people sincere salutations and warm wishes on the occasion of Democratic Kampuchea's National Day. I firmly hope that the struggle for freedom waged by the Cambodian patriotic forces will certainly win victory over the occupation forces in the near future. On this occasion, I wish you long life and good health and the Cambodian people prosperity. Please, Samdech, accept my highest regards. [Signed] Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. On the same occasion, His Excellency Mohammad Khan Junejo also sent greetings in a similar vein to His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Apr 86 BK] /12858

**SIHANOUK'S NEW YEAR'S REPLY**--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife have sent a message dated 13 April to His Excellency Khieu Samphan in response to his national traditional new year message. The message from the Samdech and his wife says, among other things: To Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: We would like Your Excellency and the other outstanding leaders, respected cadres, heroic combatants, and members of the Democratic Kampuchean side to accept our profound thanks for the message of best wishes and warm greetings sent to us on the occasion of the new year. Please accept our warmest commendations for your big victories won over the Vietnamese aggressors and our best wishes for your good health, long life, and victories in your noble mission and patriotic struggle for national salvation and liberation of our beloved fatherland. Please accept our highest regards. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk and Monique Pyongyang, 13 April 1986 [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Apr 86 BK] /12858

**ACTIVITIES IN KOMPONG THOM**--Kompong Thom battlefield: On 12 April, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese regiment at Stoung Dam. We killed 8 and wounded 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized a B-40 rocket launcher, 500 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel. On 16 April, the Vietnamese gathered 800 of their soldiers in an attempt to attack the Stoung Dam again. We ambushed them and killed two, including a company commander, and wounded another soldier. We destroyed a pistol and some war materiel. [Report from various battlefields] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Apr 86 BK] /12858

**MUBARAK'S GREETINGS TO SIHANOUK**--To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: I am very happy to extend sincere greetings to you on the occasion of your country's victorious anniversary day. At the same time, I would like to extend best wishes for your good health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Cambodian people. With highest regards [Signed] Mohammed Hosni Mubarak ["Text" of Egyptian President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak's greetings message to DK President Norodom Sihanouk on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Democratic Kampuchea--date not given] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Apr 86 BK] /12858

ATTACKS BY CGDK FORCES IN WEST--VOK has received the following reports on military operations of the KPNLF forces in western Cambodia. On 5 April, combatants from the KPNLF forces, in cooperation with forces from the Democratic Kampuchean side clashed for 45 minutes with about 300 Vietnamese soldiers near Prek Kak village in Sangke District, Battambang Province, killing 3 and wounding 5 Vietnamese soldiers. On 14 April, KPNLF forces, in cooperation with soldiers from the other two sides of the CGDK, clashed with a Vietnamese platoon near Lbaek village in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. After a battle lasting an hour and 9 minutes, a Vietnamese soldier was seriously wounded. Combatants of the CGDK forces seized a helmet. [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 May 86 BK] /6091

CGDK FORCES' ACTIVITIES IN SIEM REAP--There are reports saying that CGDK forces have increased their attacks against many Vietnamese positions in Siem Reap and Battambang provinces, killing 37 and wounding 55 Vietnamese soldiers, while the CGDK forces have lost 14 combatants; another 19 were wounded. The reports say that on 18 April, 100 combatants from the ANS clashed with 120 Vietnamese soldiers in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap Province. The battle lasted an hour. The Vietnamese used two helicopters to assist their forces. The clash resulted in 15 Vietnamese soldiers killed and another 25 wounded while 5 ANS soldiers were killed and another 17 wounded. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 May 86 BK] /6091

SIEM REAP SOLDIERS MUTINY AGAINST VIETNAMESE--On 8 April, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town mutinied against the Vietnamese soldiers. They killed four Vietnamese enemies, including a Vietnamese policeman; wounded four others; set ablaze a Vietnamese ammunition depot that exploded and burned for 1 day and 1 night; and destroyed a Vietnamese weapons depot at Phsa Leu market, a military uniform warehouse at Phsa Kraom market, a war materiel depot at the theater, one motorcycle, and two bicycles. This is an outstanding deed of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers in the Siem Reap provincial town in attacking the Vietnamese enemies and destroying their important strategic depots. The fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Siem Reap town and other areas are called upon to rise up and mutiny against the Vietnamese enemies in order to contribute to liberating our nation, territory, and race. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /6091

CSO: 4212/73

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK280622 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Afghan people's April Revolution, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings message to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]; and Comrade Sultan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. The message said, among other things:

During the past 8 years under the correct leadership of the PDPA, the heroic Afghan people have strived to surmount complicated obstacle and have scored successive victories in defending the achievements of the April Revolution. Particularly, all perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the regional reactionaries who are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan revolution have not shaken the firm position of the Afghan people who enjoy the support of the revolutionary forces of the world, particularly the powerful Soviet Union.

We reiterate the support of the PRK party and state for all the reasonable proposals made by the DRA for the settlement of problems relating to Afghanistan.

We are very happy over the development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples. We are confident that these bonds will grow firmer on the basis of proletarian internationalist solidarity and for the interests of peace in the region and elsewhere in the world.

/9738  
CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HUN SEN GREETS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK300317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of Afghanistan's April Revolution. The message said, among other things:

By firmly adhering to a foreign policy of independence, peace, and nonalignment, the DRA's role and prestige have been constantly enhanced in the international arena, thus actively contributing to strengthening peace in the region and in the world.

I am very happy to see that the fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity between the parties, governments, and peoples of the PRK and DRA have been strengthened with each passing day. The common struggle waged by the peoples of our two countries with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world constitutes a significant factor ensuring the firm advance of our revolutions.

On this occasion, I would like to extend best wishes to you and to the fraternal Afghan people. May you enjoy good health and victories in all noble tasks for the revolutionary cause and peace.

/9738  
CSO: 4212/74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BOU THANG GREETS SRV COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

BK010942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Message from Defense Minister Bou Thang to SRV counterpart Van Tien Dung on 11th anniversary of 'liberation' of southern Vietnam]

[Text] Beloved comrade minister: On the 11th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, we would like to express sincere and warm congratulations and good wishes to you, and through you, to the entire staff of the fraternal Vietnamese People's Army.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, the Vietnamese people and Army have constantly heightened their indomitable fighting spirit and braved all kinds of hardship in various wars--main war [sangkream sarak samkhan], regional war, and isolated Vietnam war--fomented by the U.S. imperialists. In 1975, the Vietnamese Army and people, armed with the spirit of love for the nation, fatherland, and their class and with modern weapons, launched an all-out offensive and completely smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors to liberate southern Vietnam definitively. This has ended imperialism and colonialism in Vietnam and Indochina, created a united and independent Vietnamese state, and achieved a revolutionary victory for the nation, democracy, and people in the country.

Eleven years have passed, but this victory has remained in the spirit of our KPRAF. We are very glad for the victory of the Vietnamese people and Army and consider it as our own. This victory is proof of the close relationship between our two armies and peoples in particular, and among the armies and peoples of the three Indochinese countries in general, in the common struggle against imperialism and the reactionary puppet regime of [words indistinct]. We are firmly convinced that the bonds of militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between our two people and armies will steadily develop and be strengthened.

Once again, we would like to wish you, and through you, the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese People's Army good health and more victories in their noble tasks. With our high consideration.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MEETING MARKS CUBA'S VICTORY AT GIRON PLAZA

BK010944 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the conference hall of the School of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Dentistry on the morning of 30 April to mark the 25th anniversary of Cuba's victory over the U.S. imperialists at Giron Plaza. Attending the meeting were the comrade ministers, deputy ministers, cadres, personnel of the Health Ministry, students, and the comrade representatives of embassies of various friendly countries in Cambodia. Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the PRK, was also present.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, hailed this historic day of Cuba's revolution against the U.S. imperialists' dictatorial regime and the reactionary social system of the old generation.

The comrade added: Thanks to the assistance of various socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba has made progress in building national independence and its economy. The Cuban revolution has advanced ceaselessly and is a firm bulwark for the Latin American peoples who are struggling for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In his reply, Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz thanked the PRK party and state for organizing this meeting, stressing that this is a proof of the increase of the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two countries--Cuba and Cambodia--which has developed firmly with each passing day in the interests of peace, democracy, and social progress.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PARTY PAPER ON EFFORTS TO BUY FARM PRODUCTS

BK040949 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Continue To Accelerate the Task of Buying Farm Products and Foodstuff and Sell Goods Directly to the People"]

[Text] One of the major current tasks is that of continuing to promote buying foodstuff from peasants. Based on the production situation and the task of buying foodstuff from the previous year, the state has agreed to increase the buying price of farm products to further benefit the peasants and to ensure that the state is in firm control of all necessary goods serving the needs of production, daily life, security, and defense of the country. In fact, the buying price for foodstuff has increased by 50 percent; tobacco by 90 percent; beans 60 percent; cotton and jute 100 percent; and so on.

In the past, the central paddy buying commission dispatched cadres to localities to assist in the task of buying foodstuff. Along with this, the trade service sent various necessary goods, such as salt, kerosene, soap, and cloth, down to localities for selling to people. All this helped in the task of buying foodstuff and selling goods directly to the people. Based on correct views of the importance of the task of buying foodstuff and with good preparations both in terms of labor and means, a number of provinces had actively organized well the task of buying foodstuff and selling goods in communes and scored praiseworthy results. This is the case of the provinces of Stung Treng and Preah Vihear, which in the past had almost fulfilled or exceeded the plans. Some other provinces had not implemented all the requirements. The speed of the buying activities was still slow compared to other places. Most of these places have their own selfish reasons which prevented the task of buying from achieving its intended results. Generally speaking, throughout the country, the task of buying foodstuff is still slow and has not met requirements.

Experiences have shown us that localities, provinces, and party committees and state authorities have diverse views and benefited from active guidance. In particular, they have paid attention to the tasks of educating and making people more aware of their duty toward the state: peasants selling paddy and farm products to the state are patriots; the state selling goods directly to the people is a responsible task toward the people. Paying

attention to dispatching able cadres with a just and loyal attitude to national interests and with people having initiatives and firm cooperation with armed and security forces and local militiamen in grasping the enemy's maneuvers will certainly provide good results.

The issue of great importance is that of expanding in the quickest possible way the trade network to ensure that the state can buy and be in control of the majority of farm products, particularly foodstuff, and to sell goods to peasants. To serve production requirements and daily life and to expand the relationship between the state and people to manage markets, and through researches in many places throughout the country, we know that apart from the foodstuff reserved for advancing production and for consumption, some should be left for people's use in the next harvest season when the people need paddy or make preparations to sell it to the state. Localities throughout the country should therefore accelerate the task of buying foodstuff more vigorously, particularly in major provinces which produce a lot of foodstuff, such as Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and so on. Later, the buying activities should be extended to provinces which practice dry season cultivation.

Chief among all this is the view of all levels of party committees and state authorities, from central to local levels, to clearly realize that this is the most important task which has a decisive significance for the country. The movement to educate peasants should be promoted. Our compatriots should be clearly explained about their duty to sell paddy to the state and pay national patriotic contribution to pay off their debt to the state in terms of foodstuff.

Provinces should pool their efforts to provide good guidance concerning the task of buying paddy, particularly in districts with a lot of paddy. Control should be exercised on the spot. Cadres should be dispatched to localities to assist in the task of buying to achieve good results. Buying stations and mobile units should be set up to buy and sell goods directly to the people and create good conditions for the people to fulfill their duty toward the state. Inappropriate activities toward the people should be avoided. Merchants who compete with the state in these trading activities should be timely checked. Close cooperation should be sought with local security forces and militiamen in ensuring security during the period of buying paddy.

As soon as paddy is bought, it should be quickly transported to warehouses to avoid delay which will result in losses particularly during the rainy season which is approaching. Warehouses should be ready. Use the maximum ordinary means of transports, such as carts drawn by oxen, horses, and buffalo. Do not wait for transport by truck alone. Warehouses should be well guarded. In localities where a lot of paddy has been bought, quick transport should be provided to store it in warehouses. Plans should be made to use warehouses in districts and in the region.

Apart from the above tasks, the trade service should quickly transport various types of goods to sell directly to the people and peasant producers in localities. Past experiences have shown that although the trade service has made good preparations in having various types of goods for selling to the peasants, the quantity of the majority of goods was still in provincial warehouses and did not reach the localities. In many places, although the trade service possesses a variety of goods, but when the time comes to buying paddy from the people, there was not enough goods to sell to them. Therefore, preliminary checks should be made of the demands of goods in localities before transporting the goods for selling. Along with this, goods should be quickly dispatched to districts and localities to serve well the task of buying farm products and collect money from selling goods. Implementing well the task of buying farm products and foodstuff means making an important contribution to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORTS ISSUED ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

21-27 April Period

BK280759 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 21-27 April:

National level: SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 26 April reports that since the beginning of the monsoon-rice harvest, peasants throughout Cambodia have sold the state 133,500 metric tons of their surplus rice. SPK adds that Battambang, the biggest rice producer of the country, led other provinces in this movement by selling 48,060 metric tons to the state; following were the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu, which sold 10,700 metric tons and 7,950 metric tons respectively.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1101 GMT on 25 April reports that by the first quarter of this year, people in Kandal Province had turned 2,539 hectares of wasteland into cultivated land, including 1,790 hectares of rice fields and 747 hectares of subsidiary food crops. SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 27 April reports that in the first quarter of this year, peasants in S'ang District of Kandal Province transplanted dry-season rice on 4,570 hectares, including 3,314 hectares of intensive farming and 90 hectares of selected rice strains. By the end of March, the peasants had harvested rice on 234 hectares with an average yield of 4 metric tons per hectare. In the same period, they had harvested subsidiary food and industrial crops on 2,870 hectares. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 22 April reports that by the end of March, peasants in Kien Svay District of Kandal Province had transplanted more than 3,600 hectares of dry-season rice out of the 4,500 hectares target. The radio at 1300 GMT on 22 April reports that the peasants in Kaoh Thom District have harvested more than 6,000 hectares of rainy-season rice, including more than 3,300 hectares of intensive rice. They have planted more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops, more than 1,800 hectares of industrial crops, and more than 150 hectares of vegetables.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1146 GMT on 22 April reports that in the first quarter of this year, Kompong Cham Province covered 4,660 hectares with subsidiary food crops. The area included 2,070 hectares of beans, 600 hectares of corn, 426 hectares of potatoes, and 1,550 hectares of vegetables. Industrial plants were cultivated on 7,300 hectares of which

6,070 hectares were under tobacco. The rest were covered with sugar cane, peanut, sesame, jute, and cotton. In the same period, the peasants sold the state 1,220 metric tons of soybean, 30 metric tons of green bean, and 16 metric tons of sesame. The radio at 0430 GMT on 21 April reports that by 26 March, the peasants in Tbong Khmum District of Kompong Cham Province had sold more than 740 metric tons of rice and given more than 560 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 April reports that during the first quarter of 1986, the peasants in Kang Meas District harvested 110 hectares of dry-season rice and many hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Kampot Province: SPK in French at 1225 GMT on 21 April reports that during the first quarter of this year, workers in Kampot Province produced more than 1,500 metric tons of salt or more than 65 percent of the plan. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 April reports that in the first quarter of 1986, the veterinary service in Kampot Province vaccinated more than 15,000 oxen and buffaloes against epizootic diseases.

Battambang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 April reports that by the end of the first quarter of the year, Battambang Fishermen had caught more than 960 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Chhnang Province: SPK in French at 1123 GMT on 27 April reports that in preparation for coming rainy-season rice growing, the tractor operators in Kompong Chhnang Province helped the peasants till more than 1,600 hectares of land and the province's agricultural service has provided the peasants with a quantity of rice strains and 1,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. The peasants have 78,960 cattle.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 April reports that the peasants in Kompong Trabek District of Prey Veng Province had transplanted more than 250 hectares of dry-season rice. By mid-March, they had harvested more than 70 hectares of this crop, with a yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 27 April reports that by mid-April, the peasants in Chantrea District of Svay Rieng Province had sold more than 1,100 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state and given more than 80 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 27 April reports that by mid-April, the peasants in this province had harvested more than 850 hectares of dry-season rice with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare.

#### 28 April-4 May Period

BK050342 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 28 April-4 May:

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 3 May reports that by early April, peasants in Koh Thom District had put 5,888 hectares under dry-season rice, including 3,310 hectares of the IR-42 high-yield variety. They also covered 59 hectares with maize, 207 hectares with cassava, 1,500 hectares with beans, 146 hectares with vegetables, 1,456 hectares with tobacco, and 260 hectares with sugar cane. Moreover, they kept 19,000 head of bovines, 15,000 pigs, and hundreds of thousands of domestic fowl.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 1131 GMT on 4 May reports that so far peasants in Preah Net Preah District have planted more than 1,500 hectares of rice out of the 11,000 hectares earmarked for the rainy season. Last year, peasants in this district sold 1,465 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 4 May reports that the trade service of Kampot Province had bought more than 6,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants by the end of March. The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 April reports that by 20 March peasants in Kampot Province had plowed nearly 1,300 hectares of land, sown more than 250 hectares of early rice, and transplanted more than 1,200 hectares of rice, including more than 200 hectares of the IR-36 variety.

Koh Kong Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 4 May reports that in the first quarter of this year, solidarity fishing groups in Koh Kong Province netted 400 metric tons of sea products. In the same period, the solidarity production groups put 844 hectares under rice and hundreds of others under subsidiary food and industrial crops. Last year, the peasants in this province sold 300 metric tons of surplus rice to the state.

Preah Vihear Province: SPK in English at 1059 GMT on 29 April reports that last year, peasants in this province put 11,000 hectares under rice and 800 hectares under subsidiary food crops. In 1985, they sold 1,870 metric tons of rice to the state. They also kept 34,320 head of cattle, 11,690 pigs, and tens of thousands of domestic fowl.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 28 April reports that by 24 March, peasants in O Reang Euv District had sold nearly 600 metric tons of rice and given more than 70 metric tons as national patriotic contributions to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 3 May reports that so far, peasants in Kompong Cham Province have planted 14,300 hectares of rice out of the 18,000 hectares earmarked for rainy-season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 3 May reports that by early April, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had planted more than 3,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and more than 200 hectares of industrial crops. They had harvested more than 400 hectares of rice with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare. The radio at 0430 GMT on 3 May reports that so far, veterinary teams in Kompong Chhnang Province have vaccinated almost 200 oxen and buffalo against water colic, almost 6,000 against black leg disease, more than 2,500 against anthrax, and more than 5,400 against rinderpest.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 29 April reports that by 24 March, peasants in Preah Sdach District had planted 1,330 hectares of dry-season rice and 700 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops. The

radio at 1300 GMT on 28 April reports that by mid-April peasants in Prey Chhor District had sown nearly 300 hectares of rice and transplanted more than 2,500 hectares. They have also harvested more than 1,000 hectares of early rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 29 April reports that so far the province has bought 12,000 metric tons and received 1,600 metric tons of rice as patriotic contributions to the state from the peasants. The province plans to fulfill its rice purchase plan in the second quarter of this year.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 30 April reports that by early April, peasants in Takeo Province had sold and paid national contribution of more than 11,400 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 2 May reports that by the end of March, peasants in Kaoh Andet District of Takeo Province had tilled almost 1,800 hectares of land, sown 360 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 1,400 hectares of rice.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, sent a message of thanks recently to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads in parts: I take the liberty of expressing my sincere thanks for the greetings you sent me on my 35th birthday, and I would like to wish you in return the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your noble, responsible tasks. I am confident that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will further develop with success in the future. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86 BK] /9738

THANKS TO BULGARIA--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks recently to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads: Permit me to express to you my sincere thanks for the greetings you sent me on my 35th birthday. I firmly believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will steadily be further strengthened and developed. Dear comrade, please accept my best wishes for the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in your new responsibilities for the well-being of the Bulgarian people and peace in the Balkans and the world. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Apr 86 BK] /9738

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO INDIA--At the invitation of the Indian Government, Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture, and two cadres from the Ministry of Information and Culture left Phnom Penh recently for New Delhi to pay an official visit and sign an agreement on India-PRK cooperation in the repair and restoration of the Angkor Wat temple. During his stay in the Republic of India, Comrade Chheng Phon held a 2-week class on Cambodian arts, songs, dances, architecture, and culture for Indian researchers and audience. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 86 BK] /9738

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MONGOLIAN BIRTHDAY GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, recently received a greetings message from Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic. The message noted: Please allow me to extend sincere and warmest greetings and best wishes to you on your 35th birthday. I highly value all the achievements scored by the Cambodian people in the cause of building new social foundations in the PRK and in strengthening their international stand and prestige. I wish you, beloved comrade, good health and new victories in your mission of the well-being of the Cambodian people and for peace and social progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Apr 86 BK] /9738

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